B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Morarby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 262 BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,650
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,161
24th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,068
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
Early December	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th Nov.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th ,,	BARODA	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
*13th ,,	MADURA	Karachi direct.
13th ,,	VASNA	Basreh via Karachi.

*The "MADURA" (8975 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday, the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	356	240	160
Kobe	600	400	268	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2222 Telegrams YUSEN.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Diember, Pekalongan, Modan, Djocia, Pontianak, Bandjermasin, Kota Radja, Solo, Sourabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltervredon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1892 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunjy Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 1,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc.) also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBA

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A 1st Cook and a good Butler in an Indian State. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2090

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing accountancy and typewriting. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2084

WANTED.—An I.A., C.T., strong in English and Mathematics for one of the C. I. States High School. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24392

WANTED—One HINDU for Gujarathi Accountant and English Correspondence and type-knowing preference. Motor linesman. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay
A R2080

WANTED — Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, pay according to qualifications. Apply stating experience, age, salary expected with copies of testimonials to WHITTLE ANDERSON, LTD., and the Vepar Utepalk Joint Ginning Co., Viramgam.
A R2098

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG M. B. B. S. wants to work as an Assistant to Well established Medical Practitioners with or without remuneration. Apply Box 1058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R2096

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE—Small but clean in NANJEE BUILDING, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. 2nd floor, lift, electric lights. Rent Rs. 55. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2094

OFFICES—In NANJEE BUILDING, 17 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Third floor. Lift. Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view, Central Situation. Block of large room, Verandah room and a mezzanine floor. Rent Rs. 105. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2092

OFFICES—IN NANJEE BUILDING, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Central Situation, First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small commercial firms. Rent Rs. 170 to Rs. 600. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2093

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate piece build ground floor, structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc. from 1st December. Area about 2,400 sq. ft. Two entrances, Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for OFFICE also. Electric fittings, sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R2091

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., the Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS. TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R24391

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—B. R. LELE'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics RE-OPENED at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
M R2088

PROFESSION.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D. Manchester, Mental Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available Letters. Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station Marol, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P. R1944

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE a sum of 5 to 10 lakhs on the mortgage of Bombay property. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2102

WANTED—YOUNG PARTNER with Rs. 12,000. Profits expected Rs. 45,000 yearly. Apply Box No. 1061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2105

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SPARE TIME EMPLOYMENT.—Extremely easy grand money-making American novel plans (wonder money making book). Males and females both can work. Hasten. Price Re. 1/4. MAIL ORDER SUPPLIER. Dholpur.
L R2073

PERSONAL.

TRAMWAY DRIVER'S NEGLECT—Will Parsee and Gandhi-Topi Gentlemen, who saw Hindu boy fall down while alighting from Tram through Driver's fault and strongly remonstrated with Driver at THAKORDWAR, Tuesday, 3rd inst., morning about 11: be pleased to communicate with "Boy's father." C/o. Bombay Chronicle."
Pe. R2106

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

WE Guarantee satisfactory material and make of your shoes at moderate price. STAR MODERN LEATHER WORKS Parsi.
T R2058

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL—Reduced charges for short stay on and after 15th December, 1925. Rs. 5-12 per head per day. Ground floor accommodation with meals Rs. 3-8-0 per head per day.
H 24390

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY
No. 1521 of 1925.

Re: NANABHAI TALAKCHAND, until lately carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the name and style of Talakchand and Sons, ... An adjudged Insolvent
Ex-parte: KARAMCHAND CHUNILAL, ... Petitioning Creditor

WHEREAS the abovenamed NANABHAI TALAKCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1925.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.
24383

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PADAMSI NARANJI, PRAGJI NARANJI, DEVJI NARANJI, GOKULDAS PRAGJI, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Pragji Naranji, and LAKHMIDAS DEVJI and TULSIDAS DEVJI, both minors by their father and natural guardian the said Devji Naranji, and Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Naranji Dayal, have contracted for the sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or towards the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Thana Lalbaugh, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that one piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing S. No. 40, Falni No. 5 (portion), admeasuring 1,672 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Gurcharan, on or towards the South by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the East by the open lands belonging to Padamsi Naranji and others, and on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Duct of the Bombay Municipality.

SECONDLY:—All that one piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing S. No. 43, Pot No. 3, admeasuring 151 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the South, East and West by open lands belonging to Bai Sunderbai, agreed to be sold and described herein as thirdly.

THIRDLY:—All those three pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground, situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing following Nos.:—

S. No.	Pot No.	Hissa No.	Area Sq. yards
43	1 (part)	2	753
43	8	1 & 2	1020
43	4	...	151

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the open land belonging to Padamsi Naranji and others and agreed to be sold and described above as secondly, on or towards the South partly by the open lands belonging to Kheraj Shamji and others and partly by the open lands belonging to Shah Chimanlal Manecklal, on or towards the East partly by the open land belonging to Shah Chimanlal Manecklal and partly by the private Road 16 feet wide belonging to Padamsi Naranji and others and on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Duct of the Bombay Municipality.

All the above described pieces and parcels of lands are now in the possession and occupation of the vendors.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1925.

GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
Pleader, Thana.
C24385

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

To the Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ARJUNDAS FULCHAND alias ARJUNDAS GOVINDRAM alias GOVINDRAM ARJUNDAS, Marwadi, Vaishnava Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Muscat in the territories of H. H. The Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior, ... Deceased

DWARKADAS SHIVKARANDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Benarasibai, widow of Fulchand Arjundas, daughter-in-law of the deceased and residing at Fatehpur in the territory of H. H. The Maharaja of Sikar, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR.

This 2nd day of November, 1925.

For WADIA GHANDY & COMPANY.
24386 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1508 of 1925

Re: MATHU K. R. V. ALAGAPPA CHETTIER, of Madura Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Commission Merchants at Manhar Building, Princess Street, Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Muthu K. R. V. Nagalingam Pillai, under the name and style of Muthu K. R. V. Algapa Chettiar at Madura of Muthu K. R. V. Eupusamier at Kumbkonam, of Muthu K. R. V. Algappa Chettiar at Devakottai Ramnad District, of Muthu K. R. V. Venkatamier at Tinnevelli, of Muthu K. R. V. Arune Chellum Chettiar at Madras and of Muthu K. R. V. Peria Karuppu Chettiar at Rangoon, Burmah: ..... An Adjudged Insolvent
Ex-parte: Messrs. NAGINDAS FULCHAND CHINAI and others. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MUTHU K. R. V. ALGAPPA CHETTIER has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1925.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 4th November, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
24389 Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS FIRECLAY

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
ETC., ETC.

ALL AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS.
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. BROUGH & CO., LTD., Queen's Mansions, 56 Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed, as from November 1st 1925, our representatives for Bombay Presidency. A full range of samples may be inspected at their show-room at the above address.

WILSONS INCORPORATED.
British & Colonial Export Co.
24376

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WARNER BROS. CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN

Present

WESLEY BARRY

IN

"RAGS TO RICHES"

"RAGS TO RICHES"

An intensely Real and Human Story Filled with Romance, Pathos and Laughter.

"FELIX LENDS A HAND"

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM

WONDERFUL FILM !!!

SATI-SIMANTINI

A Super Social Production of Laxmi Pictures Co.,

will be Screened from to-day

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Moderate Rates and Usual Time

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 25th November, 1925, at 12 noon about 300 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet.

For further particulars apply to—

G. C. ROBINSON,
Chief Forest Officer,
Coorg, Mercara.
C24372

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES SECOND HAND WOOLLEN CLOTHINGS, REMNANTS AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Ex. s.s. "CITY OF AUCKLAND".

15 Bales second hand woollen clothings coats, pants and jackets about 8677 lbs.

Ex. s.s. "CITY OF ADELAIDE."

7 Bales Cotton Remnants consisting of voiles 2 to 10 yds. about 4989 lbs.

Ex s.s. "JALAPA."

8 Bales cotton piecegoods.

BENNETT & CO.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTOR

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character. Map of Heavens Longevity. Finance, business prospects family, etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 10. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. S. S. REUBEN, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. S. India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5.

S S Gerania, Ivaniosivich, Kobe.
S S Chakla, Wcollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.

S S Nawab, Ellis, Calcutta
S S Varela, Baird, Buarch.
S S Tevere, Maner, Trieste.

LOADING.

Nov. 5.

Steamer Madura for London.
Steamer Merkura for London.
Steamer Gamaria, Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Japan (s) 3,837 tons, Cal. 6-11, Agent L. Edwards Co.
2 Ranchi (s) 3,316 tons London 7-11, Agent M. M and Co.
4 Atenfels (s) 5,053 tons, Karachi, 5-11, Agent L Edwards and Co.
7 Madura (s) 5,464 tons, Karachi 13-11, Agent M M and Co.
9 Karoa (s) 3,607 tons, Durban, 11-11, Agent M M and Co.
11 Crenna (s) 4,370 tons, Liverpol, 7-11 Agent Grahams.
12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.
13 Jamnagar (s) 278 tons, Jamnagar, 7-11, Agent J. Nanji and Co.
14 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons, Kobe 11-11, Agent M M and Co.
15 Aquileia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11, Agent L Triestino.
16 Marie Maersk (s) 3,037 tons, N. F., N.F., Agent Graham's Tdg Co.
17 Tottori Maru (s) 3,703 tons, Japan, N.F., Agent N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Nurmahal (s) 3380 Java N.F., T. M. Co.
6 Borneo Maru (s) 4,264 tons Kobe 9-11 Agent O S Kaisha.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
10 and 11 Kandekork (s) 3,650 tons, Karachi 8-11 Agent E D. Sassoon and Co.
13 Cl. Macindoe (s) 277 5tons M. Coast, 7-11 Agent P F and Co.
15 Baroda (s) 1,899 tons, P. Gulf, N.F., Agent M M and Co.

EXPORT.

Bombay Nov. 5,

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt, gingelly seed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 16 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1950 cwt castor seed, N V Velmahomed.

For New York:—100 cwt gum kadaya, E Virji & Co.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—4 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld. 10 bales cotton grey twist, I A H Moosa Ld.

S S Crewe for Valencia:—2000 cwt linseed 3000 cwt castor seed, 18,499 cwts ground nut, Ralli Bros.

S S Crewe for Hall Middlesbro' Dock:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—15 cwt. cardamoms, N C Bhesania & Co. 100 cwt. cashew nuts, S Kanaji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—200 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co., 4000 cwt linsed, Realli Bros. 200 cwt gum ghatty S Chapsee and Co.

For Amsterdam:—5 cwt sandalwood, N Mulji and Co. 13 cwt cardamoms, S. Kanaji and Co.

S S California for Liverpool: 130 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ld.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—65 tons tin clipping, J G Sheth.

For Hamburg:—210 cwt gum Arabic, A H Mawjee and Co. 55 bales cotton A Damodar, 220 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Ranchi for London:—7 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 1 case buffalo hides, W Billinton and Co. 25 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Tharia & Sons; 11 bales sheep skins, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons 14 cases bristles The Laxmi Bristles Works, 8 bundles mats, M M & Co. 2 cwt sheep guts, S D Engineer, 2 bales sheep skins, H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa.

For Marseilles:—2 cwt sheep guts, S D Engineer.

S S Mercara for Dunkirk:—2700 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 1000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—11010 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathurades and Co. 50 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.—900 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 1300 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—12000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Gange for Marseilles:—600 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Madura for Middlesbro's dock:—2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co. Ld.

S S Soudar for Hongkong: 223 bales cotton yarn, Currimbhoy and Co. Ld. 81 cwt. jardaloo, Cheng Tai; 45 cwt khismis Cheng Tai, 6 cwt Angoor, Cheng Tai; 75 cwt. shark fins, R Dhanji & Co. 15 cwt fish maws R Dhanji and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 203 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co. 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 700 bales cotton G Dossa and Co. 300 bales cotton Birla Bros. Ld.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co. Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORT.

Nov. 5.

S S Rawalpindi from London. Agents M M and Co.:—

From London:—35 cases Boots and shoes, 420 cases whisky, 802 cases brandy, 243 cases wine, 30 cases port wine, 43 cases provisions, 171 cases Gin, 499 cases vinget, jam and O'stores, 293 cases chocolates and confectionery 133 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 32 cases sauce, 120 cases castor oil, 82 cases olive oil, 107 cases oil, 33 cases hosier y22 cases cocoa, 185 cases boot polish 20 cases tinned and bottled fruits, 30 cases silver and glass ware, 25 cases herring 117 biscuit, 75 cases medicines 27 cases stationer 45 cases drapery, 30 cases quinine 214 cases hams and bacon, 21 cases E ware 70 cases oil varnish 27 cases accumilaters, 63 cases toilet soap, 40 cases common soap, 25 cases electric lamps and fans, 8 1 cases brake material, 101 cases cardials 90 cases Cyder, 20 cases shoe tacks, 30 cases sherry 12 cases Toys, 69 cases paper, 128 reels paper, 76 bales paper 50 bales old newspapers, 22 bales cotton woollen piecegods 11 bales water proof cloth, 450 bundles yellow metal sheets, 75 bundles spring, 24 bundles steel tubes, 22 bundles Tyres, 22 bundles rubber auto tyres, 17 bundles bead steads 986 pieces stone ware jars 102 Nos. valves, 1370 casks cement 25 casks ivory, 12 cases ivory, 55 cases milk 75 cases oatmeal and barley 15 cases olives, 15 cases essences, 50 cases paint, 230 kegs paint, 25 drums, paint, 17 drums cable 20 cases spirit 32 cases ink, 24 cask ink, 60 cases syrup, 19 cases blanco, 15 cases grape water 15 cases drugs, 18 cases photo plates 24 boxes typo, 14 cases Bicarb soda, 20 cases screws, 16 cases corn flour, 37 cases woollens and cottons, 21 cases perfumery, 14 bags gum, 15 cases motor car and parts 11 cases cycles and parts, 21 cases cheese 31 coils wire, 25 drums disinfectant fluid, 5 cases essence of peppermint, 12 cases paper pads, 46 casks sealing wax, 10 casks red parcel wax, 2 cases lubricating oil, 8 boxes gold coin 13 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes sovereigns 1718 bars silver.

From Marseilles:—276 cases mineral water 11 cases olive oil, 60 cases liquors, 60 cases champagne, 31 bales champagne, 22 bales bourette, 7 cases clocks, 16 cases oliver 12 cases cheese, 115 cases cochineal 38 cases films and photo material, 120 aluminium dishes, 71 cases soap, 142 cases wine, 541 cases brandy, 44 cases wool lanetta, 18 cases silk and silk gods, 12 cases motors, 14 bales carpets, 400 crates floor tiles, 100 barrels Litharge, 54 barrels lead chose 19 cases Tyres 14 cases glass ware, 179 kegs dry aniline, 15 kegs colour 116 cases silk worm seeds, 26 cases silk yarn, 7 cases silver wire, 28 cases preserves, 9 cases gold thread, 15 bales paper, 50 bags chalk, 10 cases alementary paste.

From Aden:—1 box specie 11 bags almons, 25 bags coffee, 6 nos. empty gas cylinder.

From Bordeaux:—10 cases brand.

From Hamburg:—10 cases chains, 8 cases toys, 2 cases clocks, 4 cases corks, 2 cases woollen goods.

From Havre:—15 cases liquor, 4 cases bisenits 4 cases octtons 100 packages yellow metal rods, 200 packages copper sheets.

From Rotterdam.—4 cases woollens 4 cases cotton goods, 112 cases cheese.

From Paris:—3 cases vegetable champagne.

S S Ormara from Bassein. Agents M M and Co.:—

From Bassein:—44302 bags rice

From Quilon:—25 bundles packing board 834 pieces wood, 19 crates woods.

From Tuticorin:—27 cases tea dust, 105 bundles empt gunnies 10 bales cotton yarn

From Cochin:—304 cases coconnut oil.

From Calicut:—158 bales cotton 55 jottas coir rope, 293 bags coconnuts, 100 jottas coir yarn, 8160 nos. bricks.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

S. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling. D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 860.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 930.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 915.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rss. 209½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 119.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Nov. 4.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16
Closing tone of Silver—China selling India Small buyer steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1/10/25
Bars Sold £269,000
Sovereigns Export to India £25,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Frs. Demand	865
American Dollars	274
Honkkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	114 1/4
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE JUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 4.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	22.78
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.15

London, Nov. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 11.99⅝
—Do—in Germany mutilated.
—Do—in Italy closed.

New York, Nov. 4.

Demand Bills 4.84.43

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 Months 3 7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-3.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-6-9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-11.

London, Nov. 5

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/4.
Silver ready d. 32-5.
Silver forward d. 32-1.

TONE OF SILVER:—

China sold. India bought to cover sales. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market closed dull. America came in as a seller after the price had been fixed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-5[illegible] Rs. 86-8.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs 99/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

STOCKS. ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 5/8—¼.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 7/8—1/8
Conversion Loan £75¾—1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102½ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 55—1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67½—¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57½—¼.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready:—21-3-3.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3-6, at 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Vaida Posh—Opening 21-4, at 6 p.m. 21-4.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market steady.
Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready:—72-9.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 72-8, at 6 p.m. 72-8.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 71-13, at 6 p.m 71-13.
Vaida Posh—Opening 71-8, at 6 p.m 71-8.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 1-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 1-8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2.		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20¼	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 3
Dacil	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 10 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 6
Lightfoot	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Do.	No. 20	0 15 9
Do.	No. 32	1 2 0

PEPS Banish BRONCHITIS

IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

POWERFUL MEDICINAL FUMES.

Bronchitis gets more distressing as winter approaches unless the sufferer adopts the proper treatment, which is supplied by Peps, the wonderful breathe-able remedy.

When the handy little Peps tablet is stripped of its silver jacket and placed in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are given off which impregnate the air we breathe with all the chest-strengthening virtues of the pine forest, and as this medicinal air is breathed down the windpipe (where liquid medicine cannot pass), *the cure is at once begun.*

The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

PEPS are obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors, at Re One per bottle. Post Free at same price from agents, Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., BOMBAY; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., COLOMBO; or E. M. de Souza & Co. RANGOON. I.P. 260

PEPS
"A Pine Forest in A Bottle"

That Kruschen Feeling.

Cookie's got it now!

She always used to be bad tempered and worried, but ever since she started taking that tiny tasteless pinch of Kruschen Salts in her first morning cup of tea or coffee she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill!

If you are run down, depressed or out of sorts, try it yourself and find out what it is like to feel that sheer joy of heart which only vigorous health can give.

That's the famous "Kruschen feeling." You can only get it out of a bottle of Kruschen Salts, which contains just those six salts which your body needs to keep it in perfect health.

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day, and start to really enjoy life to-morrow.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

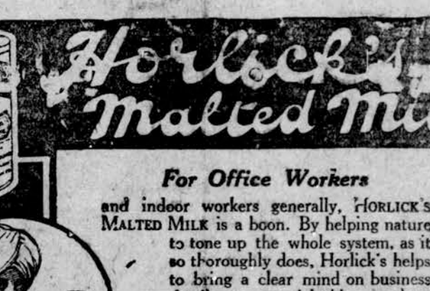
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornes Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs 4-0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/



Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

At all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 5.

A further advance of 59 to 48 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on short covering and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 3 points up. The weekly Government weather report is unfavourable.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm (5-20 p.m.):—

Favourable weather reports rain and freeze caused considerable damage to immature bolls West Belt, and retarted picking.

Note:—Whilst the market may be carried a little higher, we advise our friends to take profit at anything above this level.

Seventh Ginners Report will be published on Monday, 9th instant, at 11 a.m. New York time.

Messrs. Lunrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Think that in view of large amount of low grade, large crop has been discounted by the recent decline. Think market likely to improve."

Owing to a further sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 3½ higher with Broach at Rs. 392. On selling by Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 391 but again improved to Rs 393½ on other Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 390½ on jobbers and Bazar operators selling and closed at the same rates. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 393½ and going down to Rs. 390½ closed at Rs 391. Some Commission Houses sold Broach and Oomra January. The Japanese House and Shroffs were buyers of Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 369 and improved to Rs. 370½ on buying by Commission Houses. In general selling the market closed easier at Rs. 369. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 372 and going up to Rs. 373 closed easier at Rs. 369½ on Commission Houses and general selling. F.G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 320 and Rs. 322½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the inquiry was limited. About 1500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May	391
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	320
Fully Good Bengal March	323
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	367
Fine Oomra March	370

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May	390
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	320
Fully Good Bengal March	324
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	367
Fine Oomra March	370

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	333
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/27	327
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/327	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	410
Wardha-Hinghi Fine M.G.	370	392
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	392
Yeotmal Fine, N.G.	.....	385
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	385
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340	380
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	380
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	572
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	415
Broach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	365
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Mirai M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia	420	425

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th November, 1925:—

Cotton	7838 Bales
Wheat	14780 Cw's.
Linseed	994 ,,
Rape, etc	8 ,,
Gingellyseed	4949 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	25288 ,,
Castorseed	10918 ,,
Rice	1032 ,,
Myrabollams	831 ,,
Cottonseed	9997 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3393 ,,
Juwar	758 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	192 ,,
Bajri	92 ,,
Coals	968 Tons

BIREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh	2,153	10,980	2,493
Central India	1,012	9,265	293
Barsi and Nagar	47	1,380	2,957
Hyderabad-Deccani	54	251	383
Berar	360	4,747	4,120
Central Provinces	16	2,053	1,809
Total Outturn	3,642	28,686	12,055
Dholera	985	5,548	1,390
N.W. Provinces	2,131	15,968	2,787
Kaiputana	88	2,067	141
Sind-Punjab	1,085	88,83	7,580
Broach	—	1	·04
Coompta & Dharwar	102	11,675	5,088
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,207	4,426
Coconada	—	1,288	750
Tanevelly & Cambodia	—	6,214	3,663
Persian	5	1,140	548
American	—	198	—
Egyptian and African	—	18,926	14,436
Ceylon, Burma & other sorts	—	—	2,047
Total	—	7,838	108,643	55,491

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 29th Oct.		
	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	—	1,578	60,514	20,148
Japan & China	—	2,000	43,641	1,07,884
Coast Ports	—	—	3,543	4,652
Up-country by Rail	—	—	4,198	2,053
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	—	8,745	6,581
Total	—	3,578	1,17,743	1,34,737

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 bales.
—Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
—Do—of East Indian 250 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard fair demand 10.30

Egyptian F G F Saakellaridis 21.90

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

January	19.13
March	19.37
May	19.52
New York Noon Call—	
January	19.03
March	19.25
May	19.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
January	19.06
March	18.99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
December	10.13	+.04
January	10.19	+.05
March	10.29	+.05
May	10.38	+.06
July	10.38	+.05
October	10.31	+.06
EGYPTIANS—		
November	19.60	—.05
January	18.55	—.05
March		18.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

November	19.45 —.20
December	18.60 —.20
January	18.30 —.20
February	18.20 —.20
March	18.10 —.20
April	18.10 —.10
May	18.05 —.10
June	18.05 —.05
July	18.05 —.05
August	18.05 —.05
September	18.05 —.05
October	18.15 +.05
November	18.30 —.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

November	10.07	—.01
December	10.08	—.01
January	10.14	
February	10.16	
March	10.25	+.01
April	10.27	+.02
May	10.35	+.03
June	10.33	+.03
July	10.36	+.03
August	10.35	+.04
September	10.33	+.04
October	10.29	+.04
November	10.27	+.05

Tone—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Scinde Good	7.90
—Do—Fully Good	8.30
—Do—Fine	8.70
Bengal Good	8.00
—Do—Fully Good	8.40
—Do—Fine	8.80
Oomra Good	8.60
—Do—Fully Good	9.00
—Do—Fine	9.40
Broach Good	8.85
—Do—Fully Good	9.25
—Do—Fine	9.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000	
Futures at New York—		
January	19.35	+.59
March	19.58	+.56
May	19.70	+.55
July	19.20	+.48
Spot Cotton at New York	20.45	+.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.34	+.10
Futures at New Orleans.—		
January	19.26	+.16
March	19.18	+.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 1/4

Demand Bills 4.84.43

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 69 5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 4.

Futures at New York—		
January	19.35	+.59
March	19.58	+.56
May	19.70	+.55
July	19.20	+.48

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool—

January	10.14	
March	10.25	+.01
May	10.35	+.03
July	10.36	+.03

London, Nov. 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16—Steady.
Bar Gold 4/4/11 1/4—Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16—Steady.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs., 49/6 J/F Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs., 51/6 J/F Sellers.

Tone:—Opened firmer, better enquiry, closing easier.

Australian 52/6 D/J Buyers firmer, fair enquiry.

Choice White Karachi 53 O/N nominal.

Tone:—Firm, quiet trade.

Cargo Australian 52/9 D/J paid Sellers.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Quiet closing easier. £18¼ Nov-Dec Sellers. £17½ J/F Paid. £17 7/16 F/M Sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £17¾ Nov-Dec quoted slow.

Castorseed Bombay £17¾ Nov-Dec Sellers slow.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 O/N nominal firmly held.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £19 7/8 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed Toria per ton £20 1/8 N/D Sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton £20 3/8 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton £19 5/8 N/D nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed, Quiet sellers at rather less money.

Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ N/D.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Done £20 3/16.
—Do—A/M Sellers £ 19 3/8.
Tone—Slow demand, market closed easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
December buyers 37/3
J/A Done and sellers 37/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 4.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 14/6 Jan-Mar Sellers. 14/1½ July-Sept Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay 14/8¼ Jan-Mar Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Karachi 14/9¼ Jan-Mar Sellers.

Tone:—Firm, fair demand, old crop.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Para Up River Spot 45 Dec-Jan Sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 46¾ Nov. Sellers.

Tone:—Dull and easier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 46¾ paid Sellers.

METALS.

London, Nov. 4.

English best Selected Copper £65 5/8.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62¼.
Copper Braziers £79½.
Yellow Metal 70¾.
Hard Spelter 33½.
Corrugated Sheets £16¼.
Tin Block £ 280 1/8

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 4.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 49.
Good Mixed 43/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction, Demand slow.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 4.

Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 5

To-day market opened unchanged in mill shares and remain steady for all time during the business hours.

Simplex was changes hand to-day to 120 and number of buyers was in market.

Miscellaneous shares kept unchange.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a,
Bank of India	50	3	69 4
Baroda	50	4	72 8
Central Co-operative	50	7 3/32	50
Central	25	1¼	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1430 8
Imperial Contributory	½125	10	367 8
Union	7⅛	..	3 1

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Co.	10	..	7	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	31	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28	0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	30	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	90	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	810
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bbon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind iLnght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	6278 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	52	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam	30		6	12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		485	
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	800	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	842	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	890	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	310	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480	

PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	200	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	xD
New Berar	500	80	875	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	620	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	825	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	102	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	390	
B Burma T. Corporation New £	50	5	97	8
Burma Corporation %	10	6-6	12	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum Sh.	100		5	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		23	5
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	295	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	625	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	20	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	41	14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	11	2
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	16	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760	
Vulcan	10	..	2	4

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	811	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	393	12
Central India O.	100	16	448	12 +D
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	39	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	101	4
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	320	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	569	
Diamond O.	100	..	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	245	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	120	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	375	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	818	12
Finlay	100	20	130	
Framjee Pwetit	1000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	100	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1070	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	196	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	65	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	81	4
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4700	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	113	12
Madras United	250	15	425	
Manecksjee Petit	1,000	100	2240	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	98	12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2175	+D
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	270	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	427	8
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	..	11	4
Premier	100	..	48	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	23	12
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	9100	
Simplex	250	..	118	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	52	
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	445	
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ahmedabad	360 X.
Bombay Cotton	315
Bombay Dyeing	815 815 811-4 811-4
Century	397-8 397-8 392-8 393-12
Central India	448-2
Colaba Land	101-4
Orescent	192-3
Edward Sassoon	120
Fazulbhoy	822-8 822-8 817-8 818-12
Finlay	127-8
Globe	42-8
Gokak	102-8
Indian Bleaching	196-4
Indore Malwa	365
Kohinoor	875
Madhowjee	105 107-8 93-12 96-4
Mathuradas	90
Meyer Sassoon	98-12
Mysore	110
New Great	270
Pabaney	245
Pearl	427-8
Phoenix	
Simplex	107-8 120-107-8 118-12
Swadeshi	445
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	60

MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	102-8
Bombay Steam	90
,, Tram Co., Ord	93-1
Bundi Cement	7-12
Indian Cement	28
Central India Mining	30-8
Katni Cement Ord.	30
Shivrajpur	51
Tata Hydro	845 845 836-4 836-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-2
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	41-14

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £13¼.
Chartered Bank £19¾.
National Bank £46¼.
P. and O. Bank £9 11/16.
Eastern Bank £6.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Jute:—Albion 450, Alliance 505, Anglo-India 416, Auckland 244/8, Barnagore 153, Bally 200, Belvedere 430, Budge-Budge 400, Caledonian 520, Clive 37/9, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 369, Delta 425, Empire 46, Fort Gloster 850, Fort William 334-36, Gondalpara 810, Gourepore 725, Hukumchand 9/14, Hooghly 68/8, Howrah 37/11, Kamarhatty 546/8, Kankinarrah 458-60, Kelvin 745, Kinnison 990, Lansdowne 270/8, Lawrence 622-25/8, Lothian 325, Naihati 440, National 26/4, New Central 500, Northbrook 52, Nudea 54, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 62/8, Standard 410/8, Union 600, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 22.

Cotton:—Nil.

Coal:—Nil.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corp. 4/8, Marshalls 3/2, Thorney Croft 0/13.

Remarks:—Market steady. Small business passing.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Khadi.		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 9
Hindustan	,,	1 4 9
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 4 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/8302.—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1 4 3
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 3 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 3 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 [illegible]
David	,,	1 [illegible]

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS
Week ending 24th Oct.

	1924 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	190	254
Bombay	12466	7496
Karachi	6070	230
Madras	2604	Nil
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	632	Nil
Total	21952	7886

EXPORTS
Week ending 24th Oct.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	Nil	..
Bombay	13468	8434
Karachi	3506	1742
Madras	2643	245
Rangoon	543	129
Tuticorin	..	430
Total	20160	10981

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 24th Oct.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales.
Calcutta	2440	3504
Bombay	84973	42466
Karachi	16309	444
Madras	27978	207
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	9359	11
Total	141059	47632

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 24th Oct.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	5538	..
Bombay	104900	113821
Karachi	26544	12793
Madras	17254*	3041
Rangoon	2010	208
Tuticorin	..	16186
Total	156246	145149

* Revised.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 2nd Nov.		1st Sept. to 2nd Nov.	
1925	1924	1925	1924
72	750	2465	6682

EXPORTS from KARACHI
week ending 26th Oct.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	Nil	..
Continent	3409	1395
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	98	Nil
Bombay	Nil	1146
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	3507	2541

1st Sept. to 26th Oct.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	1669	502
Continent	23559	10998
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	226	Nil
Bombay	2335	6189
U. S. A.	1100	Nil
Total	28889	17589

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	Bales	3rd November 1925 Bales	1925-26 1924-25 Diference
RECEIPTS			
30th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	6008	3310	+2698
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 2nd Nov.	94171	53405	+40766
SHIPMENTS			
30th Oct. to 2nd Nov.			
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil	Nil
Continent	4610	3573	+1037
China, Japan and Coast Ports	5916	4477	+1439
Total	10526	8050	+2476
TOTAL SHIPMENT			
1st Sept. to 2nd Nov			
United Kingdom	6015	1486	+4529
Continent	58556	22235	+36321
China	610	3100	—2490
Japan	48747	103831	—55084
Coast Ports	3795	4652	—857
U. S. A.	50	Nil	+50
Total	117773	135304	—17531
Afloat in harbour Europe.	2414	3125	—711
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	3800	426	+3374

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 1st Sept. to 23rd Oct.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales
Madras	2993	6485*
Bombay	2423	13885
Sind	696	2041
Bengal	100	618
U. P.	6468	13681
Punjab	7343	16941*
C. P.	135	135
Berar	61	64
N.W. Provinces	81	167
Ajmer-Merwara	212	232
Total	20512	102613

* Adjusted

NEEDS OF CUTCH.

MAHATMA'S SUGGESTION.

PARTING MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 5.

Before leaving the Cutch shores Mahatmaji gave the following parting message at Tuna Bunder:—"It is difficult to sum up the results of the extraordinary experiences of the Cutch tour. So far as I am personally concerned I had nothing but kindness and attention from the State and the people. The thing that taxed me most was the "Untouchable" question. Curious devices were resorted to by the orthodox to solve their consciences. But there is a great awakening among the Untouchables themselves. They are alive to their rights; they understand their responsibilities. Many have undertaken to give up carrion and drink. The common people have no prejudice against them. It is only the so-called higher castes a microscopic minority who make a parade of their belief in untouchability which in private they would confess that it is unreasonable and contrary to real religion. But even amongst them there are a few noble spirits who in defiance of caste tyranny are serving the untouchables with their money as well as personal labour. The State owes much to these poor people. They are disqualified from entering into contracts with any person they like so long as they have not discharged their obligations to the creditors with whom they have first dealt. This makes them eternal slaves of their original creditors who dictate what terms they choose. Then there is a law which matters unfaithfulness to husbands a criminal act and the proceeds of these prosecutions are framed out to the highest bidder. The result is the greatest hardship to these people. I have brought these things to the notice of His Highness who I feel sure will remove these very serious hardships. Khadi has greatest possibilities and awaits development at the hands of khadi lovers. The insanitary habits of the towns people is an ugly factor in breeding plague and cholera which should be impossible in a dry climate like that of Cutch and among a people who are well fed and strong in body. There is also the immediate need for a trees protection society. Its energetic and learned botanist Sjt. Jaykrishna Indrajit has already founded such a society. He got me to plant three trees, he thinks and I agree with him that by proper attention to tree culture Cutch which is in danger of being denuded of is population for want of water can increase its rainfall. These then are the fourd things on which patrictic Cutchies can well concentrate their attention. Of Cutch politics for the present I prefer to say nothing. Everything I was told I have brought to the notice of His Highness who gave me a patient and long hearing."

AGRICULTRAL PROBLEM.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO LANDLORDS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

H. E. the Governor, in the course of his speech, referred to the economic condition of the villagers. Their standard of living had perceptibly risen The peasant's abiding trouble was that he was nearly always in debt. To that, His Excellency believed, some social practices, notably the joint family system and early marriage, contributed to some extent. There was also caste which restricted the free movement of labour and produced the dragging effect upon society of the untouchable classes. There was uneconomic expenditure in marriages. There was the sentiment which prevented the unrestricted use of some rivers for irrigation. These were matters which Government could not remedy. In all agricultural matters the landlord was by far Government's best non-official agent. The efficiency of tube wells had been proved and their economic use was certain, yet not many had been sunk by the landlords. Could not the landlords, agricultural societies, District Boards, Co-operative Societies and the revenue staff all link arms and give a great impetus to the technical improvement of cultivation? One potent factor in the depression of rural life was ill-health and all rural problems were intermingled with the question of rural education. There was the need to stud the country with large well-equipped primary schools. In short there was before all the big problem of revising the life of the entire country-side. The problem was not only big, but diverse and diffuse and it needed to be grappled with in earnest. For that the co-operation was needed of all public men, of landlords and the whole order of public servants.—A. P.

LAHORE DOUBLE MURDER CASE.

16 SIKHS TO BE HANGED.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Sixteen Sikh Jats were sentenced to-day to death by Mr. Gordon Walker, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, in the double murder case in which thirty-one persons stood charged with offences of murdering two villagers and injuring several women in Khurdpir village in Lahore district. The Judge remarked in his judgment that the people of this village were so lawless that punitive police had to be posted there.—A. P.

FRACAS BETWEEN BRAHMINS AND EZHAVAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

According to the reports which have reached here, an unfortunate fracas occurred at the Kalpathi Agraharam of South Malabar between some Brahmin residents of the Agraharam and batch of Ezhava Arya Samajists. It is said that while passing through the Agraharam, an Ezhava received a lathi cut on the head and a Brahmin youth was stabbed during the melee. Both of them were sent to hospital for treatment where they are progressing.—A. P.

FIND OF REVOLVERS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In connection with the find of three six-chambered revolvers in the bed of the river Hooghly during a dredging operation, it has been ascertained that these revolvers with forty-seven others arrived in Calcutta from England per steamer "Renco" for delivery to an address at Madras. The case containing the revolvers mysteriously disappeared and nothing is known about the forty-seven revolvers that still remain untraced.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Brisbane.—The majority of 500 farmers who went to Bowen to load idle ships are going home after their intervention had secured coaling of Mahia.—Reuter.

London, November 4.—The Admiralty has decided to reduce four Iron Duke class battleships from full commission to special complement for training boys at sea. The decision necessitates the redistribution of battleships in the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleet in the spring.—Reuter.

London.—Rt. Hon. Edward Wod had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday morning on his appointment as Viceroy of India.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—A despatch from Peking states that the Japanese Minister has protested to the Chinese Government against the alleged illegal seizure of 16,000 thousand dollars funds of the Tsingtae-Tsinan Railway by Chang-Tsung-Chang.—Reuter.

Moscow.—The President of the Central Executive of Soviet Union has commuted the sentence of death passed on three German students into one of ten years imprisonment.

The three German students who were alleged to belong to the German reactionary "Konsul" organisation were sentenced to death on the charge of plotting to assassinate Trotsky and Stalin). Ieuter

Brisbane.—Farmers at midnight loaded 700 tons of sugar on the steamer "Port Hardy." At Bowen twelve railwaymen were suspended for refusing to handle trucks containing coal for Port Hardy but a general railway strike is not anticipated.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 4.

The steamer "Lady Curzon" brought Mahatma Gandhiji and the party to Jamnagar this afternoon en route to Sabarmati from Cutch. H. H. Jam Saheb being in England the authorities arranged for Gandhiji's comfort. People in thousands offered their respectful pranams to Gandhiji. He is leaving to-morrow by mail for Ahmedabad.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 4th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.35	19.45 +.10		
LIVERPOOL	10.14	10.24 +.10	10.18	+.04

Khandi Closed: 390

Bewri Closed 391

KOLHAPUR RACES.

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 5.

THE SOHUNTAL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Major Glendenning's MELWOOD 9-0, Harrison 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI 7-9, Thompson ..... K 2
The Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 8-5 Stokes 3

Also Ran:—Osbourne 7/11, Come On 7/4.

Betting: 4/5 On Melwod, 5/1 against Osbourne and Come On, 6/1 against Sugar Kilanti 8/1 against Devotion.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-4. Places Rs. 3, and Rs. 5-12.

THE SHAHUPURI PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Moosa Faras' SHAHIR 9-4 Meekings ... 1
Major Whitton's YOUNG WILD-EYE 7-3 Townsend 2
Ebrahim Gasobi's DHAREEN 8-4, C Hoyt 3
Noormahomed Jehangir's FARKUD 7/7, Corkill 4

Also Ran:—Muzyed 8/8, Creamrose 8/7, Simmah 8/7, Bakhit 8/5, Grey Fox 8/4, Young Takreet 8-2, Ziab 8/0, Rose 7/13, Rifle 7/5.

Betting: 3/1 against Muntaha, 9/4 against Young Wild-Eye 5/1 against Shahir, Ziab 8/1, against Dhareen, 16/1 and longer odds the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-4. Places Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8.

THE SHAHUPURI PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distanle 5 Furlongs.

Banjorjee and Wacha's SILVER KING 8-0 Wise 1
Rumahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW 8-3 M Hoyt 2
Ebrahim Bechi's SAWI 7-6 McQuade ... 3
Ebrahim Hazamy's MOHANDIS 8/6 Burn 4

Also Ran:—Aga 9/2, Mashalla 8/12, Luxmiprasad 8/10, Ferozeshah 8/7, Knight Bachelor 8/7, Red Lips 8/4, Zaid 8/3, Lucky Prince 8/3, Tripoli 7/13, Agab 7/7.

Betting: 5/2 against Mashalla, 5/1 against Ferozeshah and Mchandis, 6/1 against Agab, 8/1 against Luxmiprasad and Sawi, 10/1 against Red Lips and Lucknow. Longer odds the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8 Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 18-12.

W. I. T. C. PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Pyans and Kisiraz's POOR BOX 7-4, Townsend 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 9-0, Jackson 2
Heath's ISLAND LORD 7-5 Clarke 3

Also Ran:—Cando 8/4, Neap Tide 7/2.

Betting: 4/5 on Poor Box, 2/1 against Sandra, 5/1 against Cando, and Island Lord, 8/1 against Neap Tide.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-12. Places Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 3-8.

THE MAHARANI CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Rajmahomed Vazir's DETECTIVE 7-8 M. Hoyt 1
Syed Shirri's GATIA 7-4, Jephcth 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 7/11 Herbert 3
Gioccla's BLACK MAGIC 4

Also Ran:—Hyder Pasha 9/7, Security 9/2, Dirrah 9/0, Bahadorjung 8/10, Mabur 8/10, Cheerful 8/7, Sowcar 8/2, Ahyid 8/1, Kanze 8/0 Makdam 7/13, Badran 7/13 Panipat 7/8, Vital 7/7, Sicandar 7/7, Thulia 7/7, Chanchen 7/6.

Betting:—2/1 against Hyder Pasha, 4/1 against Kanze 6/1 against Cheerful and Security, 8/1 against Ahyid, 10/1 against Badran and Young Takreet 50/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97-8. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-12, and Rs. 17-8.

THE KALAMBA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Goolam Ali's CEREMONY 8/3 Clarke ... 1
Ryan's LUXMI 10/0, McPherson 2
Govuldas' OJIRA 9/5 Townsend 3

Betting: 1/30 Luxmi, 2/0 against Ceremony, 4/1 against Ojira.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6/12.

THE MARKET PLATE. Distance 1 mile

Talib's TELEGRAPH 8-7 S. Black 1
Giocolas' BUCHEFALOS 8/8, Harrison 2
Faraj Shop Shop's GENTLE PRINCE 8/12 Meekings 3
Heath's SAGAB 8/8 Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Trust 9/0, Zaidan 8/12, Mocharib 8/9, Anwar 8/9, Sylvanmore 8/7 Golden Key 8/5, Makdam 8/4, Marconi 8/1, Varid 7/13, Zaki 7/8 Kadda 7/2.

Betting: Evens Trusty, 3/1 against Mocharib, 4/1 against Telegraph, 8/1 Golden Key, and Zaki, 10/1 against Zaidan, Sagab and Marconi. Longer odds the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 5-0 Rs. 8-2, and Rs. 3-12.—A.P.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules today:—Guy's Hospital nil; Cambridge University eight, Oxford University seventeen, Gloucester eleven; Portsmouth Services forty-three, Royal Naval College Greenwich ten. In County Championship Leicestershire beat North Midlands by six points to three at Birmingham and Middlesex beat Eastern Counties by twenty nine points to three at Richmond.

In the First Division of the Football Association League Sheffield United beat Manchester City by four goals to two at Manchester.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at the University Hall, Lahore, on the 23rd instant. The proceedings will be opened by the Governor of the Punjab.

Brindaban.—The Hindi Sahitya Samelan meets here this week and a large number of delegates have been invited to attend.—A. P.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

PLEA FOR GENEROUS LEAVE REGULATIONS.

An adjourned meeting the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation disposed of a number of Standing Committee's resolutions without much discussion the only item which evoked any interest being the question of primary school teachers' leave. The chairman of the Schools Committee, did not agree with the School Committee's resolution and urged for more generous treatment of the municipal teachers in which he was supported by many members. The matter was referred back to the Schools Committee for reconsideration.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

He (president) having now found out that the letter from the Skeen Committee under consideration of the Corporation was wrongly issued as it was not meant for the Corporation. Mr. Mody asked for leave to withdraw his proposition, which he had moved at the last meeting, and the matter was dropped without further discussion

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Secretary, School Committee, dated 12th September 1925 forwarding a resolution that with reference to Corporation resolution dated 25th July they be informed that the Schools Committee did not think it necessary to amend the present leave rules in view of their Secretary's remarks contained in his memorandum dated 16th August 1925.

Mr. J. B. Bomanbehram moved and R. S. Aswale seconded that the letter be recorded.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that the letter be sent back to the Schools Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas pleaded for the teachers' miserable condition and said the Schools Committee had not stated the whole truth about the teachers' holidays, etc. It was stated that the teachers worked for only 44 hours, but the fact was that they worked for six hours. Besides the Head Masters had to attend the Secretary's office every Saturday and 52 Saturday they worked in a year were also included in the holidays.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the school buildings were generally unsanitary and unventilated which told considerably on the health of the teachers most of whom consequently suffered from one disease or another. He, therefore thought they were entitled to leave more generously than it was contemplated to give them.

Dr. M. C. Javle in opposing the amendment said the Municipal School Teachers enjoyed more leave than Government-aided schools teachers. He was also surprised at the attitude taken up by Mr. B. N. Motiwala, as Chairman of the Schools Committee in opposing the resolution, which was passed by the Schools Committee with himself (Mr. Motiwala) in the chair. He has, Dr. Javle said, put the Schools Committee in an awkward position by going against their resolution. Referring to Dr. Viegas, he said, it was an open secret that every teacher voted for Dr. Viegas in the municipal election and as the elections were well night at hand, Dr. Viegas can rest assured of 400 votes of the municipal teachers. It was all, he said, a tactic to catch election votes. (Laughter).

The amendment was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

The President intimated that in view of the accumulation of arrears he would call meetings from next week on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The Executive Committee of the Youth Week Celebrations have decided to organise an Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the 3rd week of November at the Town Hall with the object of affording increasing opportunities and facilities to students in the city for the training and expression of the lofty emotions and impulses, which ultimately shape the arts and crafts and, therefore, the culture of the community. For it cannot now be disputed that the arts and crafts are a vital aspect and field of endeavour for the cultural progress of the community. The exhibition will, therefore, give every possible opportunity to students under the age of 30.

The Committee, therefore invite contributions of Works to the exhibition. It is proposed to award as many as 30 silver medals for the best work in different sections of the Exhibition and the Committee would gladly forward a copy of the prospectus of the exhibition on application to the Secretaries, Servants of India Society's Home.

KING FEISUL IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—The conviction that the relations between France and Iraq had become closer and more cordial was expressed by King Feisul before departing for Trieste on route to Baghdad. While in Pari Feisul saw President Doumergue, M. Briand and M. Herriot and also held lengthy conversations with several high officials of Quai d'Orsay.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO ON FOREIGN LOANS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The removal of the embargo on foreign and Dominions loans is welcomed in financial and business circles as showing that a period of cautious experiment in return to the gold standard has ended and because it marks a further step towards restoring a free gold market of pre-war pattern. The fact that less than seven millions worth of gold was exported since April is held to demonstrate England's ability to remain on gold standard.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

JOBBERS' DILEMMA.

The mill strike having inordinately prolonged, some of the mill-owners who expected an early end are now getting nervous and are trying to get the operatives back. They have now caught hold of the jobbers who are not on strike and who were paid their wages in full all along asking them to get the operatives working under them to re-start the mills failing which they are told that their services would be dispensed with. The jobbers therefore are in a fix as they know how difficult it is to get the operatives back to work on the reduced wages particularly when most of them are away and many are still going out of the city. The operatives who have gone to their villages are not likely to return for two to three months more and those who are in the city have already found employment elsewhere on building and other construction works, and unless the mill-owners themselves show some generosity there is no possibility of the strike coming to an end. The jobbers are therefore in a helpless condition.

On Thursday the same 70 mills were again opened as before, but only 4,300 men went in, a figure which was lower than the last two days. Three more mills paid 81 operatives their wages for September while the textile labour leaders distributed foodstuff to 200 and gave passage tickets to 15 persons.

THREE CASES OF INFANTICIDE.

ONE ALLEGED TO BE THROTTLED BY MOTHER.

On Wednesday morning a Municipal sweeper named Mulawala was sweeping lanes at Bhuleshwar, when he found the dead body of a female newly-born child in a small tank of latrines at Jankibai's Dharamsala.

Another dead body of a female child was found on the same day in a piece of white cloth in an old house off Cavel Street by a municipal mucadum.. The child it seemed was born premature and was slightly decomposed.

The third dead body was found of a male child in the compound of the Lal Bawa Mandir at Bhuleshwar right under the window of a latrine. The child had fresh injuries and was bleeding from the mouth and nose. The police made enquiries and arrested Santokbai, a Bania woman residing on the second floor of Lal Bawa's Mandir shawl as the mother of the child. She was removed to Bai Motlibai Hospital for treatment.

The Coroner held an inquest and recorded verdict of the jury that the first two deaths were due to natural causes. while on the last one the jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation. The jury remarked that the evidence justified in holding that Santokbai who gave birth to the child pressed its throat under such circumstances that the act of the said Santokbai was murder.

ALLEGED DESTROYING OF A VALUABLE SECURITY.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, issued a warrant against Framji Ardeshir Sidhwa a clerk in the Imperial Bank of India at the instance of Himatlal Fulchand, a Marwari moneylender on a charge of destroying a valuable security.

Mr. R. S. Pendit, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant.

It was alleged by the complainant that the accused had borrowed Rs. 500 from the complainant during 1923 on a bond by which he agreed to return the amount by Rs. 20 a month. On October 30th the complainant Marwari called upon the accused and asked him to pay something towards the bond or else he would take legal proceedings against him. The accused promised to pay on the 2nd inst and called the complainant to see him at his office. On the 2nd inst. the Marwari went to the Imperial Bank office when the accused took him to the Circle Gardens and there asked the Marwari to hand him the bond as he was paying him Rs. 5. The bond was handed to the Parsi who after signing something instead of paying any money to the Marwari tore the bond into pieces. When the Marwari asked him for this strange action the Parsi slapped him and went away. The Marwari lodged a complaint with the police.

The Magistrate issued a bailable warrant.

THE WEATHER.

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Western depression over Northwest India has caused nearly general rain in the Punjab plains, Kashmir, West Rajputana and Kumaon Hills A few falls have also been recorded in the West United Provinces, Sind and West Central Provinces as well as in Assam Bengal and Malabar.

The chief amounts:—Jalpaiguri and Dalhousie one and half inches; Chakrata, Simla, Sonamarg and Peshawar a half; Cheerat two; Karachi three-quarters; Bikaner and Jubbulpore a half and Cochin two.

Forecast:—Further increase in Kashmir, East Punjab Provinces and central parts of the country in Baluchistan.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. & O. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails of Oct. 22 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

S. S. "Ranchi", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road on "The Vital Place of Architecture," Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Public meeting of Swarajists. Speeches on the "Programme of the Swaraj Party (Pt. Motilal Nehru one of the speakers.) Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.

Public meeting of Swarajists. Pt. Motilal to speak, Marwadi Vidyalaya

IMPERIAL BANK.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) in the Congress House, to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast on Friday (6th inst.) by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. wave-length 387 metres.

SALSETTE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The executive body of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee will meet to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Mr. Padhy's Bungalow, Thana, to discuss over some important matter. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

PT. MOTILAL IN BOMBAY.

TOMORROW'S MEETING OF SWARAJISTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Bahubhai T. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman and others will speak on the "Programme of the Swaraj Party." Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

ANOTHER MEETING ON MONDAY.—Taking advantage of Pandit Motilal Nehru another meeting will be held at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday (the 9th inst.) The object of these two meetings is to emphasize and to reiterate the determination of the Swarajists not to accept any office in the gift of the Government and to refuse supplies so long as the Government have not accepted the demand made by the Party in the matter of constitutional Reform.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN CONCERT.—Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Principal of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will perform in aid of the Shri Ram Nam Odhar Ashram Panchavati, Nasik, two grand musical concerts at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) first at 6 p.m. (S.T) and the other at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The B. I. s.s. "Margha" which left London on the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 4th instant and left there the same evening.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 3rd inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 1st December.

S.S. "Tamba Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 4th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th idem.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 4th instant.

The J. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of 31st ultimo ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 4th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 829/10 (b).—Whereas it is proposed, under the provisions of section 35 (1) of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act VII of 1920, to make the following rule under section 11 (3) of Act VII of 1920 for the regulation of Public Conveyances:—

"No licensed driver of Hack Victoria shall drive a hack victoria the registered number of which has not been endorsed on his driving license but the registered numbers of all the licensed vehicles of an owner may be endorsed on any of his drivers' licenses.

"Should a driver transfer to another owner these numbers will be cancelled and the victoria numbers of the new owner will be entered instead."

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, from any person or persons with regard to this proposal within one month from this date, will be duly considered.

P. A KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th October, 1925.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED
INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—
LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS.
on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary,
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.
F. MURAGLIA & CO.

NOTICE.
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired.
B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

BIOCHEMIC PRESCRIBER
With medical Astrology, complete use o potencies, treatment of 300 diseases and 72 Clinical cases, 240 pages—Rs. 3.
ROY & Co., Homeopaths
Princess St., Bombay. M

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.); "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.), for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
Great Western Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.
Best staff, individual attention, fees moderate and payable by instalments.
Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
You are invited to make thorough enquiries before joining.

AMERICAN
A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H.P D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H.P. Portable and Testing Instruments Rectifiers, Elec. Coffee grinders and Icecream freezers. Competitive prices, Heavy Built.
Apply. R. N. BAPASOLA & CO., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St., Fort, or
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925.

COUNCIL PANEGYRICS.

It is an imperial convention to protect pro-consuls and satraps from the stigma of failure. The rule extends to minor administrators, and when a particular individual proves to be a muddler or a nincompoop, the custom is to say at parting that he, after all, was a "great gentleman". Sir Maurice Hayward being a man of abilities howsoever misapplied, had to face the pertinent circumstance that none of his admirers in the Bombay Council stooped last Tuesday to describe him as a great gentleman. He would, we think, be content to be remembered as an officer who left behind him the foot-prints of sheer efficiency. Happy in the silence of the Swarajists and the screened security of the Council Chamber, Sir Maurice Hayward heard nothing but praise concerning his efficiency, his courtesy, his phenomenal success; Sir Maurice took the grovelling adulation quite seriously because in the manner of Jacob dividing his blessings he counselled groups and factions in the Council to fulfil the destiny envisaged for them by the fatherly bureaucrat. On the testimony of incontinent orators, Sir Maurice even persuaded himself that he was a popular administrator and he pitched his reply in a patronising key. Englishmen set their heart on fantastic tributes and a salaaming function is not unlike the sport of children who among themselves spray rose-water at random. Other Englishmen have, like Sir Maurice taken obsequious eulogy quite seriously and therefore he has excuse for the delusion that he is the darling benefactor of the masses. Speaking of Dyer, Sir Michael O'Dwyer ecstatically writes in his book: "His action met with general approval from the rural population and led the Sikhs to confer on him the unprecedented honour of being enrolled as a Sikh in their Holy of Holies, the Golden Temple". We are not comparing Sir Maurice Hayward with the butcher of Jhallianwalla or Mr. A. M. Mansuri to the ex-mohunt of Amritsar; we are merely illustrating the temptation of Britishers to mistake grovelling praise for popular acclamation. Take another instance of a staid and moderate-minded gentleman who fosters the smug illusion of Englishmen drawing fabulous salaries and making a hash of their opportunities. At the farewell banquet late in September, Sir Narasimha Sarma praised the agricultural puissance of Lord Reading saying that under his lordship's wise guidance prosperity has increased, and India has had abundant harvests and hence great economic prosperity". A strong viceroy can, of course, control wind and cloud, and Lord Reading's monsoons gave us abundant harvests. We sample the wealth of personal eulogies rampant in India to extenuate Sir Maurice Hayward's self-deception that his service in the Bombay Government was a capital success.

To suggest that Sir Maurice Hayward was a mightier success than Sir George Carmichael or Sir George Curtis, who were grudged this adulation, would be false and meaningless. If Sir Maurice failed to excel in his opportunities, it was because of his congenital incapacity to take a judicial view of anything. He did not shine as a judge because of the defect, and he was made into a machinist of the administrative system. In the dry execution of orders and the soulless treatment of human problems, he has shown wonderful aptitude. In the jail-administration of the presidency, he had opportunities reform, but as the slave of routine and the defender of barbarous improvements of practice, his term incurred the odium of grave scandals. He was totally unaware of the disgrace and he has not been guilty of any reform. In the Council he failed to show the perspective of equity that marks the statesman. Though his manners as the Leader of the House soared high in the Mansurian estimate of Sir Maurice, no decent man will agree on his supposed attribute of chivalry and consideration. His vindictiveness against efficient critics was clear in his attack on Mr. Horniman; he was dead to the rights of his opponent and when duly challenged by the victim to make good his allegations or repeat them outside the Council, he flinched from the duty of the gentleman; he could not openly repel the charge of Mr. Horniman that his conduct was no better than that of the moral assassin. Sir Maurice never forgave those whom he considered his enemies, and there has been seldom an officer like him on whom the impress of judicial experience was so utterly lost. He mechanically operated the system and there is no signal mark of enterprising good-will in his career. In his answers to questions in the Council he has been short and snappy. As an interpreter of the Reform, his attitude was evinced in his malevolent despatch to the Muddiman Committee where he purported to answer Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's criticism. Hollow as his argument was, the Hayward despatch had the knife-glint about it and the Bombay Government had to dissociate themselves from the snarling grievance that Sir Chimanlal had broken the oath of allegiance! In the internal working of the Reforms, Sir Maurice's presence was a misfortune to the presidency. His reactionarysm tended to neutralise the scanty liberalism of the Government. The Southern faction in the Council he managed, while Mr. H. S. Lawrence exerted his influence among the Sindh Muslims. They between them managed the firm. That he is pleased over the accentuation of division and reaction is clear in his counsel to the Muslims to be led by Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed and rely on Muslim ministers; the Bombay City Muslims were not shepherded by him. As the master and pastor of non-Brahmins, he has bequeathed pernicious advice asking them to hold the *status quo*. Civilians in the past had looked upon trade-representatives with so disdain, Sir Maurice refused to treat European non-officials as glorified grocers, and cultivated them so well that they feel now that, in all but name, the dome Member is a militant European Associationist. Successfully he nursed a pro-official clientele and to hearten up the Lawrence-side he once championed the dignity of non-officials and, innocent of all humour, raged against the gay presumption of a paper that quoted a French author on the remarkable fidelity of dogs. That was the one occ... when dashingly he expounded a "popular" cause. Though active and industrious, his innate philistinism disabled him from realising the liberal professions of Reform. "A primrose by a river's brim, a yellow primrose was to him and it was nothing more". His type of administrative talent is utterly foreign to the spirit of Indian progress; none will bewail his loss, nor need he doubt that he overstayed his welcome and utility.

The individual aspect of eulogy apart, a word must be said on the homily of Mr. Lawrence touching the cordial tolerance of British politicians: "It has long been recognised that it is a most pleasant feature of public life in England, and a feature which distinguishes that public life from the conditions prevailing in other countries, that whatever difference may exist on the questions of public policy men are not afraid or ashamed to testify to their private esteem of their opponents and it is most gratifying to see that this generous attitude is becoming the tradition in India." It is not a British distinction, but the corollary of the democratic system of government all over the settled world. In the administration of their own country, British politicians exercise one gentlemanly trait. A government or a statesman who forfeits the confidence of the country and the legislature has in England the decency to get out. This gentlemanly quality fosters mutual esteem; indeed the British politician knows in his country that a well-bred dog (so to speak and begging Sir Maurice's pardon) leaves the room before being kicked out. We may tell Mr. Lawrence, that if a caucus of vested interests tries to settle itself in perpetual office, British politicians are apt to give up the practice of toleration. At Runnymeade, the seditious barons failed to exhibit the manner of cordiality;; indeed until the development of removable executives, English politicians could not for the life of them practise the cordiality of public life which Mr. Lawrance belauds for the example of India. Let brotherly esteem continue in India, but to hold up external forms without the recognition of psychological and political conditions favouring them, is to insult the commonsense of the people. If "tolerance" and "adulation" exist in India, it is for other reasons. The cultivation of genuine tolerance and the growth of mutual esteem in politics as seen in civilised democracies, of which Britain is only one, will progress in India only with responsible government. Sir Maurice Hayward having done nothing towards it, his panegyrics in the Council will, we are afraid, be treated by the public as fake-eulogy.

NON-VIOLENCE MISUNDERSTOOD

Mr. S. K. Bole's attempt in the Bombay Legislative Council to invite an enquiry into the whole question of mill-management in the city was different from the previous efforts of the workers to secure immediate arbitration in the present dispute. The suggestion of Mr. Bole was for a general enquiry which would indirectly involve the issue of wages. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir used disinterested language to explain the difficulties attending any enquiry. Why do not the shareholders of individual companies make a row and purify the managements? He knows very well that the share-holders are a large and unwieldy community who like the pro-official party in the Council may be managed by the bosses. And how well do the agents allow the assertion of the share-holders by proxies! To say their difficulties of organisation mean ardent faith in the mill-agents is to misconstrue facts. Again, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir is appalled at the certainty of the mill-agents refusing to co-operate in an enquiry. The workers will naturally infer that in every offer of arbitration or enquiry it is the mill-agents who refuse co-operation, while the workers can afford to invite the excruciating glare of publicity. The resistance to a wage-enquiry was a mistake, because official and Anglo-Indian critics will presently argue, as they have done in the past, that the Bombay mills dread not only a Tariff Board enquiry but also a domestic enquiry to settle the problem of wages. If they resist an enquiry, surely they have something to hide? For the surmise they should thank themselves, and their foreign adversaries know how to utilise the evidence of all-round refusal. Meanwhile the workers suffer, and relief come mainly from foreign sources. A cyn... writes to us that non-violence never pays, and that if the workers had create... commotion at the cost of a few limbs and ... yes—all considered cheap—there wo... have been interference on the part of Government in lieu of the police-picketing so palatable to the owners. The workers remain firm and their opponents are calmly pleased at the adamant resolve of the operatives to be peaceful. What would have happened if such a lengthy deadlock had occurred in Lancashire? Absurd question, because neither the Government nor the mill-owners there, would dare face the certainty of sabotage and arson by the workers. Both the Bombay Government and the local mill-owners are lucky because of the laudable determination of the workers to observe peace. Not a window-pane has been broken, and we congratulate him on the restraint which we have no doubt they will maintain to the last; but in the calm, the mill-owners felicitate the Bombay Government on their lack of callousness and the spokesmen of the Government reciprocate the compliment by crouching before the stage-thunder of the mill-owners that they would, never, never, neck or nothing, submit to an enquiry. What can the Government do? It is, to say the least, a case of fortuitous collusion in the interests of the capitalists. Very strange, passing strange!

Notes of the Day.

Thoroughly Justified.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent the refusal by Turkey to permit the League's Commission to investigate the position of the Christians north of the Brussels Line has created an unfavourable impression in the League circles though it was not unexpected. In order to secure a decision in the Mosul dispute in favour of British interests the alleged deportations of Christians have, among other things, been worked up. Now the refusal of Turkey was expected not because the Turks wanted to maintain their alleged reputation for cussedness but because they were perfectly within their rights. The territory North of Brussels Line is Turkish territory and no part of the frontier in dispute. No outside authority is, therefore, entitled to interfere in any action the Turks take to preserve law and order and the safety of the land. The Goyan Christians acted the traitor not only during the Great War but during the British-Iraqi peace-push into Turkish territory. Wild allegations of wholesale deportations of Christians have been made in the propagandist Press. The truth, however, is, as Mr. Arthur Field showed in our columns the other day, that there has been no movement in respect of the Christian villages in the area, which is very properly administered by Turkey, north of the Brussels Line. Very explicit statements have been made by people quite friendly to Turkey, admitting some action being taken, and justifying it. One of these informants said:—"The Nestorians, ever since they saw what they thought must be the issue of the war, have seen their money interest in supporting the British and the Iraqi. They have been voluntarily emigrating in continual numbers into the (supposedly) Iraq territory. This last flight to Zakho, has only been one of these emigrations. It is a matter of money of business, not of religion or conscience. Not even of nationality; for the Iraqi will not grant them national independence in Iraq, whatever they may do in the way of bogus autonomy." As the informant added the Turks were thoroughly justified, in getting spies and traitors out of the area of frontier disputes, or to judge by recent remarks at the League of Nations, frontier conflicts.

Sensible Advice.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's progress through Gujarat has afforded a welcome opportunity to the citizens of Baroda, Ahmedabad and other places to record their appreciation of his work in the civic and political fields. Mr. Patel has not failed to turn such opportunity to good account for national work by giving the people sensible advice, offering them practical suggestions, and generally drawing their attention to things as they are, when in their addresses of welcome they put their hopes in too roseate a colour. The Baroda Praja Mandal, a body over which Mr. Patel once presided, suggested in their address that they were approaching the goal of responsible government in Baroda. Mr. Patel did not indulge in mere expression of gratefulness for the welcome, but reminded them that their environment was evidence enough that they had not made much progress towards the desired goal. He paid on another occasion of welcome a very appropriate compliment to His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, because it was he who had really set Baroda on the road to responsible government "by giving them the very first condition for self-government, universal compulsory education." Mr. Patel's suggestion that prohibition should be tried as a practical measure first in Baroda ought to be taken up by the Diwan Saheb, who we hope does not consider like our officials in British India that the State cannot afford prohibition, because of the loss of the Excise revenue. Let Baroda lead where British officialdom chooses to lag behind, and show to the world that Indians have the capacity for taking initiative.

Well-Done.

On the principle of victory to the deserving, we would congratulate the Swarajya party of Madras on their capture of the presidentship of the City Corporation. Mr. S. V. Chetty who has been elected is a non-Brahmin publicist. His opponent was Dr. C. Natesa Moodaliar, a non-Brahmin adopted by the "Justice" party, which is the same as the Ministerial party in the presidency. Both of them being non-Brahmins, the criterion of preference rested on the nationalist principles avowed by the candidates and the active diffusion of propaganda. In every election, the Swarajist starts with the initial advantage of his allegiance, but success is the result of active organisation. The Madras election again proves that the non-Brahmin stunt is being overwhelmed by the claims of national service and the willingness of the party to be live and strenuous. To us in Bombay, it conveys two lessons. No platform resting on mere caste has any permanent appeal against the testimonial of service. The non-Brahmin party in Bombay ought to be brought to the level of nationalism by the advance of their own young men prepared to recognise the superiority of common interests. The solution of the non-Brahmin problems rests with the non-Brahmins themselves, and the Swarajya party should encourage the claims of deserving non-Brahmins by welcoming them to their ranks. Secondly, there should be organisation and propaganda on behalf of the Swarajya party in the presidency. The credentials of the Swarajya party are an advantage, but complete victory rests on unremitting work. Bombay however is the province of stagnant optimism.

America and the League.

We had occasion very recently to draw attention to British obstruction at Geneva to any adventurous attempts on behalf of the Pacifists who support the League of Nations to embark upon a serious scheme of limitation of armaments. Responsible public opinion in England is not satisfied with the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues at Geneva who according to a recent thoughtful article in the "Nation and the Athenaeum" consider that "the League is still to them a dead thing, a piece of machinery merely, which they do not consider as possessing personality." In America this official distrust of the League and its ideals has not escaped notice, and the well informed American weekly paper, the Nation, which is always independent in its outlook, comments scathingly on the British policy at Geneva. It trounces the "New York Times" which loves to compliment British Imperialism for its attempt to whitewash the British attitude, pointing out that the achievement of the British delegates at Geneva consisted in "opposing a conference on the arms traffic, opposing Coucheur's world rationing scheme, and going lukewarm about disarmament." The French still believe "in war to end war," and this American journal which interprets the highly educated middle class opinion in the States thinks that "the whole performance will remain a hollow sham until the League includes Turkey, Germany and Soviet Russia in its ranks.' As a matter of facts Turkey is already in, Germany will be shortly in, but all the faces which the Allies are out will be of no real use until they change their angle of vision with regard to the Soviet Government.

Give Unto Them Who Have.

The representative of non-official European opinion in our local legislature has come to the rescue of those hard-up persons 'Government servants of the first class.' These people whose starving condition was promptly improved by the Lee recommendations, are alas still suffering from an injustice. The tradition was that they were allowed double first class fare as the rate of travelling allowance by railway. When the railway fares were increased, the rate was reduced to one fare and three-fifths. Mr. Owen, M.L.C is anxious to know whether Government are not going "to be pleased to re-examine the question" now that railway fares have again been brought back to what they were in 1922. We refer of course to first class fares. The other fares do not count, because people who count do not travel by any other class than the first. May we suggest, however, to the Government who have promised of course to re-examine the question, that one and three-fifths first class fare is ample travelling allowance for the few who draw fat salaries? Let the Government re-examine on the contrary the case of people who apparently do not count, the subordinate officials, a section of whom used to be given second class railway fare as travelling allowance, but are now reduced to the inter-class scale.

The Opium Curse in Assam.

Who has been responsible for the prevalence of the opium habit in Assam? Mr. C. F. Andrews in an informing article in the latest number of the Modern Review gives the answer. He basis his remarks on the careful inquiry conducted by the Congress Opium Enquiry Commission in Assam, with whom he himself travelled in April and May last. The inquiry was thorough, and care was taken to reach the most inaccessible parts of the Assam forest area. Mr. Andrews relates how the poppy began to be cultivated in Assam only at the beginning of the 19th century and how until 1826, when the British came into power in Assam, the opium vice had not obtained any strong hold on the population. From 1826 to 1860 the vice spread, the British Government competing with local opium sellers "by importing at the absurdly low price of Rs. 5 per seer, large quantities of Government opium from outside Assam." From 1860, the Government became the sole purveyors of the stuff, and by 1876 the consumption was 1874 maunds. Owing to agitation on the part of the educated Assamese, the Government during the next 45 years, reduced the number of shops from 5,000 in 1875 to 300 in 1920, but the vice had got complete hold over the people, and the consumption did not show any decrease. Then came the Gandhi movement, and the non-cooperators in Assam succeeded in bringing the consumption down to 800 maunds. Nearly a thousand volunteers from these opium reformers were sent to prison. Mr. John Campbell had the effrontery to assert on behalf of the Indian Government in the last Opium Conference at Geneva, that opium-smoking was practically non-existent in India outside Burma, but Mr. Andrews has to tell another tale. The Assam Government has at last realised the strength of educated feeling against the habit, and seems willing to ration all shops down from year to year. But public opinion must take care that there is no departure from this policy.

BAWLA CASE.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE TO APPEAL.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S STATEMENT OF REASONS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Privy Council in a statement of reasons for the refusal of leave to appeal against the sentences in the Malabar Hill murder case, says the Commitee of Privy Council has repeatedly announced that in dealing with the petitions for leave of appeal in criminal cases from the Dominions, they would not act as a Court of criminal appeal and would not interfere with the course of criminal proceedings unless it was shown that by the disregard of forms of legal process or violation of the principles of natural justice substantial and grave injustice had been done. As regards the contention of petitioners that a fair trial by jury was impossible in Bombay owing to copious and prejudicial newspaper comment on the crime, the judgment says it is preposterous and most improper and useless to ask the Board to declare that the refusal of the Governor-General to order the trial to be held elsewhere amounted to violation of the principles of natural justice. Other grounds of the case, as regards the first six persons, were all questions with regard to sufficiency of evidence which was fit for consideration by a Court of criminal appeal, but fell far short of definite principles governing Their Lordships.

The case for the remaining prisoner was just the same. It would be difficult to say that the Judge's advice to jury with regard to the charge of abetment of murder was not adequate, but the moment the question was raised, the case for the petitioner was gone, for who could possibly say that adequacy or otherwise of the Judge's advice could amount to disregard of the forms of process or the violation of the principles of natural justice?—Reuter.

RIZA KHAN'S ADVENT TO THRONE.

PERSIA'S WELCOME.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The latest advices from Teheran indicate that Riza Khan Pehlevi's advent to the Throne is almost universally welcomed throughout Persia.—Reuter

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

BEZWADA SELECTED AS UNIVERSITY CENTRE.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Questions over, the debate on the Andhra University Bill was resumed. After a prolonged discussion, the House by a majority decided in favour of Bezwada as the University centre on the ground that Bezwada enjoyed a central position. The claims of Rajahmundry, one of the University concentration centres, was strongly pressed on the plea that the largest amount of academical atmosphere in the Andhra country was focussed there. Vizagapatam was also mentioned as a suitable place for the location of headquarters of the University, if Rajahmundry was rejected. Another amendment to throw open the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University for election by the Senate was also rejected.—A. P.

KISTNA DIST'S CONTRIBUTION.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The Kistna District Board has unanimously resolved to contribute three lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University scheme which is now under discussion in the Madras Legislative Council, provided Bezwada is made the University centre.—A. P.

INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS RITES.

HINDU MAHASABHA COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha at its meeting to-day passed the following resolution amongst others:—

"The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha regrets to note that cases of unwarrantable interference with the observance of Hindu religious rites, ceremonies and festivals and the taking out of religious and other processions are becoming frequent occurrences in the country. The Working Committee is of opinion that in the circumstances of the situation it is clearly the duty of every Hindu and Hindu organisation to take every such concerted and legitimate step as may be necessary to ensure that Hindus shall be free as heretofore to observe their festivals and to perform their religious rites and ceremonies and take out religious and other processions without molestation by any one. The Working Committee calls upon all provincial and local Hindu Sabhas to render all necessary assistance and guidance at such place where their just rights are interfered with in all the legitimate steps they might take to prevent such interference."—A. P.

DAMASCUS CARNAGE.

HOW BOMBARDMENT BEGAN.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—An official account of the events in Damascus issued by the Foreign Office and based on the report of Gen. Sarrail says that on October 18th two bands entered Chagour and Medan quarters and overwhelmed the police, their numbers being swollen by the would-be looters. The French established a barrage round the European quarter. The insurgents on October 19th resumed firing and attempted to invade other quarters. The French command, anxious to avoid a hand to hand fighting with more numerous adversaries, ordered a slow bombardment and a number of shells fell in native quarters where insurgents were concentrated. The insurgents surrendered on the 20th. Measures to suppress the revolt, the account adds, were most moderate compared with the extent of the movement. No European civilian was killed or wounded. The French losses were ten killed and thirty wounded including three Frenchmen killed and two wounded. The rebels who massacred fifty Armenians had 200 killed. Material damage was limited to the native area. No Arab buildings of architectural and historical interest were affected. The Azm Palace is intact except for the recently built wing.—Reuter.

WHAT LED TO TROUBLE.

DRUSES' DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Damascus.—Conversing with the leading Druses, Reuter has gathered that the upshot of the trouble here was the belief that the French were favouring Maronites who are Christians, persistently ignoring the Druses. They also revealed the fact that the disturbances at Damascus were to have been a signal for rising throughout Syria.

Questioned regarding their demands, the Druses replied that they would be content with what Iraq possesses.—Reuter.

SKIRMISHES IN SYRIA

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Beirut.—A number of skirmishes between the French troops and rebels occurred at Mount Hermon and Kuneitra. The rebels have cut the Hedjaz railway south of Damascus, but the damage is being repaired. In view of the belief that a number of rebels desire to return to Damascus, precautions have been taken to deal with the emergency.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS TO BEIRUT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

New York.—It is explained that the ordering of destroyers from Alexandria to Beirut is only a precautionary measure and it is not considered that the Americans at Beirut and Damascus are in immediate danger.—Reuter.

NO CASE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Twelve Communists arrested last month were committed for trial at the Bow Street to-day, bail being allowed. When the prosecution evidence had been concluded, Sir Henry Slesser argued that there was no ground for committal, declaring that the prosecution had failed to show the existence of machinery to produce seditious results while the language charged against the defendants was merely identical with passages expounding the thesis of Communism contained in Government report on the situation in Russia which could still be purchased from booksellers.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT NEAR HOWRAH.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A portion of the telegraph wire was cut by some unknown persons last night near Tikiapara, Howrah, as a result of which the telegraph service was temporarily dislocated. A memo. was received at Sealdah station from the Divisional Engineer, Telegraph Department, by the Sealdah Railway Police to the effect that agitation was on foot amongst subordinate officers of the Telegraph Department to dislocate telegraph traffic arrangement by cutting telegraph lines at Kankurgachi. The Government Railway Police of Sealdah have deputed the police to guard the line from to-day.—A. P.

NAGPUR SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

The strike of about 700 sweepers still continues. They are being arrested and prosecuted for stopping work without giving any previous notice and thereby causing nuisance and annoyance to the public. The strikers are demanding an increased scale of pay. The Health Officer of the Nagpur Municipality in a notice has requested the residents to open trench latrines.—A. P.

STORM IN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

DRIFT TOWARDS BLACKETT FINANCE.

BOYCOTTERS OUT-VOTED.

MR. SETHNA'S HARANGUE.

A largely attended and representative meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Thursday, Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding. The meeting was called at the requisition of about 31 members to consider the question whether the Chamber should give evidence before the Currency Commission or not. The meeting lasted for over two hours and a half punctuated at intervals with uproar and tumult, the special feature being the indulgence in personal recrimination by individual members of the Chamber. After a full dress debate as it were, the Chamber decided to give evidence before the Commission and threw out the resolution calling for boycott.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said that the object of the Special General Meeting was to consider, the requisition sent by some of the members regarding the Royal Commission on Currency. Before any one of the requisitionists moved the resolution of which they had given notice, he thought it his duty to give them a short history of the whole agitation so far as it concerned the Committee and the Chamber.

(Mr. Sethna then gave "a short history" of the agitation, and referred to the Viceroy's speech on August 20th last, which announced the personnel of the Commission, the adjournment motion moved in the Assembly, Mr. Tairsee's letters addressed to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, etc.)

Proceeding Mr. Sethna said (and the version we give is purely official):—"I have given a full and exact statement describing how the whole agitation began and has led up to to-day's meeting. It will be now for you to say if the Chamber should or should not give evidence before the Currency Commission. The issue to my mind is not by any means complicated but very unfortunately a considerable amount of heat and bitterness has been introduced into it through methods which those behind this agitation have chosen to adopt and follow. The agitation has been mainly carried on in a certain section of the Bombay press. The persons singled out for all sorts of wild attacks and innuendoes are principally Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji and myself, and I am still at a loss to understand what exactly is the nature of our offence or our crime in the eyes of those people who are responsible for the agitation. As to Sir Purshotamdas his resignation was commanded in the name of the public by certain people and certain newspapers. Apart from the fact that his appointment to this Commission has been made not as a representative of this Chamber but in his individual capacity, yet neither the Legislative Assembly nor this Chamber has yet asked him to tender such resignation. The firm requisition which was sent to your Committee and which owing to insufficiency in the number of signatures was held invalid, asked for such resignation. As the requisition we have met to consider to-day has practically the same backing we would naturally have expected that the same demand of asking Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to resign might have been repeated. Evidently wiser counsel has prevailed and the new requisition has deemed it right to express its confidence in Sir Purshotamdas. The question, then, may well be asked why should he be attacked so foully by that section of the press I have referred to and which for now nearly a month has been so strong preaching in favour of both requisitions although the second is a complete somersault from what was asked for in the first. Let it not be forgotten that whilst the first demanded that 'the Chamber as a body shall have nothing to do with the Commission,' the second climbs down to the proposal that "the Chamber should not tender any evidence but issue a statement regarding the mismanagement of Currency."

"DAILY ATTACKS."

As regards the rest of us who are subjected to almost daily attacks in one way or othre of these papers, you will have seen from the history I have narrated that three or four of us did not stand alone in our views but that a large majority of the Committee were with us in whatever we have done or not done. The Committee have not yet decided one way ow the other with regard to this question and yet three or four of us have been referred to as "being directly under the thumb of Government officials," and as "dancing to the tune set up by them." There are several other references made to us in true Billingsgate fashion both in certain vernacular and English papers. I realise that those who take part in public life must have their backs broad enough for all such attacks, but you will agree with me that there is a limit even to such criticisms. What grounds have they of allegations they have made against us of "insincerity," "hypocrisy", "seeking after honours," "selling one's country" etc? I appeal to them as men of honor to give us the same credit for bona fide, honest and earnest working as they would like themselves to get credit for. We may be wrong, we may make mistakes but we are not surely out for selling the interests of our country for a mess of pottage as our critics would have it.

A local English daily refers in its yesterday's leader to some of us endearingly as "purse-proud plutocrats who rule the roost of the Indian Merchants' Chamber." Purblind and distorted as has been the vision recently of this paper it has neither the honesty nor the straightforwardness to admit that these same "pur-proud plutocrats" of the Chamber have condemned the personnel of the Commission in no less an emphatic manner than the public meeting held on Tuesday in this City. There is not a single member present in this hall who can have any disagreement with the resolution passed at the public meeting referred to above. The resolution does not say anything which has not been said by your Committee before now and yet no words have been considered too strong to be used against this same Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The public meeting has not asked anywhere, neither in the resolution nor in the speech of the Chairman and yet when it comes to this Chamber it is asked to boycott the Commission. Even if the Chairman of that meeting, Mr. Jinnah, rightly described as "a veteran of a hundred fields of such constitutional agitation," did not deem it proper to advise the public to boycott the Committee and if the public meeting in question did not deem it proper to adopt such a resolution, I for my part cannot understand the logic of those who would make this Chamber a scape-goat for their experiments and ideas.

Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala rose to a point of order saying that the President should not deliver a harangue against the resolution, as his duty was to leave the discussion to the House.

Cries of "Sit down," "Sit down."

The Chairman asked Mr. Belgaumwalla to sit down which he did.

"I cannot resist the temptation of pointing out in this connection the apt analogy of the Hunter Committee. Several of our eminent publicists to this day regret the boycott of that Commission, for otherwise the evidence which could have been placed before them and which was later placed before the Congress Committee would have greatly helped our cause as it was evidence of a most damaging character. That Commission also submitted majority and minority reports and though the minority report was not adopted it served to expose the horrors of what is now notoriously known as the Dyerarchy and Dwyerarchy of the Punjab.

CLAIMS OF BOMBAY.

Speaking at the last quarterly General Meeting, I observed that the claims of Bombay were being recently entirely overlooked by the Government of India. The constitution of the much discussed Royal Commission on Currency also goes to prove my point. An analysis of the personnel of this Commission reveals the fact that as many as 5 members claim an intimate connection with Calcutta trade and commerce, 2 with London, 1 with Central Provinces and 1 with Bombay and 1 as a Government of India official. Your Committee condemned the constitution of the Currency Commission as I just now told you and after the Assembly's resolution of adjournment sent another telegram urging the addition of three more independent Indian members. I would like here to remind you that Mr. Jinnah's notice of adjournment did not ask for the appointment of any more Indians on the Commission. Such a recommendation was only made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his speech on the notice of adjournment. (shouts of "Quite right"). They have not decided as yet whether to give evidence or not before the Commission, but personally I am of opinion that the Chamber should not boycott the Commission in the matter of giving evidence. I stoutly repudiate the charges levelled against me and some of my colleagues which as their authors must know are absolutely baseless and wicked and reflects no credit on Indian journalism. I am sure the authors of those articles are not proud of themselves when they say we are responsible for the same terrorism which of late some Pathans have spread in the Suburbs of Bombay for the same arrogance as displayed by some Mahratta leaders in the days of the Peishwa supremacy, for the same cruelty as is practised on cattle by the Bandra butchers and for the same rapacity and rigor with which the most inferior policeman in the streets of Bombay deals with a vegetable seller. "Shame, shame" (laughter.) Could anything be more absurd? But all this is done with the set purpose of prejudicing public opinion by unfair means. If this is not the intention it would be honourable on their part to resort to tactics which are not devoid of truth.

I cannot resist the temptation of quoting for the benefit of this section of the Press what Mr. Lloyd George said at the Guildhall Banquet of November 9th, 1919. He observed:

"In every land you find men who devote themselves and their energies and talents to undermine public confidence and to rattling the public nerve. You find them everywhere; they are not indigenous to this country. You find in every country what I

(Continued on next page.)

"PEEVISH & CHILDISH"

LEADERS' ATTITUDE NOT TO WORK REFORMS.

LORD SINHA ON HIS INTERVIEW.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The "Bengalee" of this morning has the following letter above the signature of Lord Sinha:—

"Opinions hitherto published on my 'interview' to the 'Indian Daily Mail' are based on telegraphic summaries by the Associated Press. Is it too much to expect that the fuller reports will be read by my critics or that the judgments already pronounced may be modified?

In consenting to the publication of my views on the present political situation, I was not making a bid for popularity. I was well aware that my views might be misunderstood and even misrepresented. I was content to take that risk.

My appeal to my countrymen is to take up the immediate work in hand irrespective of the question of further reforms.

They may believe me or not, but I know that those whom they seek to influence are honestly convinced that our unwilingness to work the present constitution is, in the words of Burke, "nothing but a little sally of anger like the forwardness of peevish children who when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing."—A. P.

WELSH DAM DISASTER.

16 FATALITIES IN ALL.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially announced that there have been sixteen fatalities as the result of the Welsh dam disaster. Seven bodies have been recovered. Men are working waist deep in water searching for the dead. Quarrymen blowing up huge rocks brought down food. Carcases of thousands of cattle are being recovered.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR GOVT. PARTY

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Wellington.—The elections show a sweeping victory for Mr. Coate's Government.

The state of the parties at midnight was:

Government or Reform Party	55
Labour	13
Nationalists, (who were formerly called Liberals)	10
Independent Nationalists	2

The candidates elected include Miss Melville Grey Lynn (Government Party) first woman legislator in New Zealand and Sir Joseph Ward, former Liberal Premier.—Reuter.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

SIR T HOLLAND'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the course of an address before the Royal Society of Arts dealing with the organisation of scientific research throughout the Empire and referring particularly to the Empire cotton growing and the question of protection, Sir Thomas Holland expressed the opinion that India was now being "doped" with fiscal protection instead of being prepared by industrial training to develop her own resources in a healthy way. If the present course was followed, India would become still more dependent on outside sources for manufacture.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RAW MATERIAL.

India would be forced to go outside for its requirements in some forms of food as it was doing already on a large scale for sugar. Natural indigo had already been displaced by a chemical product of European science. What the science had done for Europe it should be able to do still better in a country with natural climatic advantages but not by processes translated unmodified from other countries. Improvements in agriculture and processes of manufacture must be based on research in India under Indian conditions, not on reports on samples sent to the Imperial Institute. Unless the research workers were specialists they were dangerous and a requisite number and a variety of specialists could be maintained only by cooperation of all provinces. Recent movements in India had been in the opposite direction and the result must necessarily be a loss of natural economic advantages. The place hitherto occupied by India as far as raw materials were concerned would be usurped by Central Africa and for manufactures she would become more and more dependent on Japan, Europe and America. "In the industrial problems", he said, "India is not now being allowed to work out her own salvation but is being allowed to prepare entirely different destiny."—Reuter.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

At a meeting of the C. P. Maratha Provincial Congress Committee held last night for the purpose of electing office-bearers for the next year, Dr. Moonje was elected president. The Executive Committee of the Congress Committee elected last night is composed of Swarajists and Independents.—A. P.

MILL WAGES CUT.

INQUIRY RESOLUTION LOST.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

The attendance was very small to-day, as members were more anxious to go away than to attend the Council work. The result was that resolution after resolution was passed over, and very little discussion took place. The mill situation in Bombay was discussed threadbare, but both Mr. Surve and Mr. Bole got very little change from Government. Hon. Mr. Cowasjee was extremely sympathetic as usual but nothing concrete resulted. There were two different resolutions on the same subject, and their object was almost identical, but Government's profuse sympathies did not in the least help forward the cause of the men. Government would neither help the men nor appoint a Committee to consider the present situation. They could not compel either the owners or the men to agree to the decision of the Committee or to take part in its deliberations. In fact Government confessed to their impotence in this matter and adopted the policy of masterly inactivity so beloved of all men weighed down with heavy responsibility. The lengthy discussion did not carry matters any further and it was sterile of any results either good or bad. Government thought any idea of giving doles to strikers was financially unthinkable, and work there was none. All these arguments were adduced for the purpose of buttressing a case for "laissez faire," and both resolutions were defeated.

Mr. Surve's efforts to restrict race gambling to persons over 21 were fruitless. Members were relieved when the end of agenda was reached, as it was difficult even to get the requisite qourum many times.

RELIEF TO MILL WORKERS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. After question time Mr. Bole moved a resolution recommending Government to take urgent steps for the relief of mill workers who were in a state of distress during unemployment owing to mill strike in Bombay. He said many men were in great distress for want of employment all these days and it was the duty of Government to help them.

Mr. Cowasji said they had been asked to give relief, but they were not told in what direction Government should give relief. Did that mean that they should be given employment or doles? If it meant doles then it meant high tax and the Council was as much interested in it as Government in handing the sum over to mill workers If Mr. Bole meant employment he must mention how it should be done. The Development Department and Port Trust on account of curtailment in their activities could not find employment. There had been no demand of mill workers for any other work than mill work. He hoped Mr. Bole would make his position a little clearer in his reply.

Mr. Surve said Mr. Cowasji had told them that the resolution was vague and that he did not know in what direction help should be given. The deputation which waited on the Governor made a suggestion of free passage among others; even foreign countries had come to the help of the mill workers like the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress and it was the duty of their paternal Government to do something at least. He asked Government to contribute something towards that fund.

Mr. Bole said he did not see in what way they should help, for if Government really wanted to help men they would have done it easily and if Government did not want to do so they would always create difficulties. Both in the press and on the platforms the ways had already been suggested. They could help those men who wanted to go out of Bombay by free passages. There were also many men in Bombay who were in great distress and could be helped.

Mr. Cowasji said about giving free passages a large number of men had already left Bombay and those who were left in Bombay were residents of the city and were unable to go anywhere but the number was extremely small. To give free passage to a very large number of strikers was a new thing and required mature consideration before Government could accept it. He should have thought the member would have made such a suggestion only if the city's health were in jeopardy. He asked how many passages had been given by the voluntary associations to strikers as newspaper reports should not be believed. While discussing the question with the deputations they were asked how much the men should be paid. It was stated that they should be given one rupee per day and according to the figures supplied it would cost 45 lakhs per month as there were 150,000 mill workers in Bombay. If that sum were given, he thought strikers would soon return to Bombay and 45 lakhs per month would soon be reached. The principle of doles was not the one that should readily be adopted by the House and should be only adopted after most mature consideration.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji said in the last mill strike a Children's Kitchen Fund was started, and yet very few people took advantage of the facilities offered. He asked Mr. Bole to place definite proposals before the Government for them to accept or reject, but members wanted to absolve themselves from such responsibility, and that was why they were throwing the bur-

(Continued on page 8.)

STORM IN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

(Continued from previous page.)

tall the "Daily Scare" type of journalism—every variety of hideousness worked up to terrify His Majesty's subjects, grinning Jack O' Lanterns placed on the national high road to frighten the wayfarer. It is a sign of improved nerve in this country that people are treating these exhibition with more and more contemptuous good humour. It is sometimes done for mischief, sometimes for profit, and sometimes because the profiteers cannot bear to see an agaire prosper in which they themselves have not the chief directing concern."

MR. SETHNA'S "FIGHT FOR INDIANS RIGHTS."

Those of us who have been attacked are actuated in what we say and so by no other motives than what would lead to the interests of the Indian commercial public. Speaking for myself, I will say I have never concealed my views even though they may be extremely unpalatable to the powers that be, and I have fought in Legislative Chambers and outside for the rights and privileges of my countrymen and specially of the business community. The same can be said of my colleagues on the Committee and the Chamber who are likewise singled out for attack by a section of the press. Despite of all that a certain section of the press has said, I believe that the Chamber will make a positive (mistake?) if it chooses not to give evidence before the Currency Commission. It is now no secret nor do I hope shall I be offending the susceptibilities of the sister Indian Chambers of Commerce if I say that they all look up to this Chamber for any lead in Currency and Exchange and Financial questions. If we chose not to give evidence before the Commission our case will go by default altogether, and the Commission and the Government may afterwards be justified in saying that they had not before them the particular view which is held by the Chamber and the Indian public in general. We may in our evidence, certainly protest that Government have flouted the Assembly's recommendation which is fully endorsed by the Chamber and the Indian public, but we must put forward the whole case for which we have been fighting unremittingly since the last five years. It would be not only putting the view of the Indian public and the business community before the Commission and the Government but it would be an educational propaganda for all the people.

Before I finish speaking on this subject, I must say that the personnel of the Commission suffers from one other defect to which I feel public attention has not been sufficiently drawn. As already stated Calcutta is unduly favoured, for five out of the 10 members are intimately connected with Calcutta. Similarly there are no less than five representatives of the Imperial Bank as members of the Commission. I can understand representatives of the Imperial Bank of India being necessarily included in the Commission as important questions relating to the future policy of the Imperial Bank are going to be considered by it, but surely there was no justification for having so large a number of five representatives of the Imperial Bank and entirely and absolutely ignoring the claims of prominent Indian banks and not including even one single member from their ranks. There is one representative of Exchange Banks on the Commission and it is only Indian banks which have been treated in this off-hand manner by Government.

Mr. Sethna concluded.

SIR FAZALBHOY'S MESSAGE.

After delivering his speech Mr. Sethna the Chairman read a letter from Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy expressing his inability to attend the meeting owing to this recent bereavement, and emphasizing the necessity for the Chamber giving evidence before the Commission in spite of their difference with the Government view-point for not to put their views before the Commission would be absurd.

The Chairman then read another letter signed by eleven of the 31 signatories to the requisition calling the meeting, dissociating themselves from the requisition inasmuch as their signatures, they alleged, were taken on false representations. They now found that they had been misdirected.

MR. BELGAUMWALLA QUESTIONS.

Mr. N.H. Belgaumwalla rose and asked whether it was right on the part of the Chairman of a meeting to express one way or the other or take sides in a controversy as Mr. Pheroze Sethna had done that evening. He also wanted to know whether it was proper for the Chair to rule him (speaker) out of order as he had done when the speaker rose to a point of order. He was of opinion that the Chairman's action was not strictly in keeping with the procedure followed in well-conducted public meetings.

The Chairman said that he believed he knew more of rules and procedures followed in well regulated assemblies than Mr. Belgaumwalla could profess to have. A Chairman had as much right to put his individual view before the assembly as any member thereof. As for his ordering him (Mr. Belgaumwalla) to sit he was right inasmuch as Mr. Belgaumwalla had no business to interrupt him in the middle of his speech.

A number of members then rose up all the same time some asking who the gentlemen were who had backed out of the requisitionists, while some clamboured to know who were the guilty persons who had misdirected their signatories. Seth Pragji Vundravan wanted to know whether it was not a fact that interested persons had gone round the markets and made some menial servants of the firms to put their firm's signature to the requisition.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: How far are these cloth merchants educated as not to understand as to what they put their signatures to.

The Chairman, however, silenced the noisy section by reading the names of the gentlemen who disassociated themselves from the requisition. They were:—

(1) Messrs. R. Karsondas and Co., (2) Shah Hukomchand V. Kapadia, (3) Th. Walji Shamji and Co., (4) Seth Nensey Tejpal, (5) Seth Madhavji Jeshang, (6) Pragji Vundravan and Co., (7) Th. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (8) Th. Valji Sunderji, (9) Th. Ranchodas Vallabhdas Kimji, (10) Seth Gouldas Jivraj Dayal, (11) Dwarkadas Ravji Naranji.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi then moved the following resolution:—

"That in view of the majority of non-Indians in the Royal Currency Commission as appointed by the Government, and as, with the exception of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Indian representation in the Commission does not command the confidence of the Indian public, this Chamber endorses the opinion of the Legislatiev Assembly in that matter, and that it resolves that it should not tender its evidence before this Commission but to issue a statement regarding the mismanagement of Currency."

In moving the resolution Mr. Gandhi looking to the attendance at the meeting he felt that was the first time when they had seen the members of the Chamber mustering strong. That spoke for the importance of the subject for which they had assembled. He entirely disassociated himself from the criticism or abuse that was heaped upon the Chamber or upon the devoted heads of the members of the Managing Committee either in the press or in the public platform. He wished that they had made less of personalities and more of the merits of the case viz. whether it was proper for the Chamber to give evidence or not before a Commission the members of which with the exception of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, enjoyed little or no confidence at all. The issue was clear and he did not mean to mince matters. Their experience of past Commissions and Committees was certainly not encouraging. So far back as 1919 Sir Dadiba Dalal had put the Indian view point before the Government quite clearly and yet what action did the Government take to improve matters. None whatever. They had asked for bread and the Government had given them a stone. That was the blunt truth of the appointment of the Commission. He was of opinion that they should not receive the stone and boycott the Commission. While there were others who believed that when they asked for bread, they must be prepared to receive stones occasionally with the ultimate object of receiving bread. To the latter class of people he had nothing to say. Those who believed with him in refusing to accept stones should support the resolution.

CHIEF POINTS FOR BOYCOTTING COMMISSION.

Mr. Manu Subedar in seconding the resolution said that there were three or four chief points why they should boycott the Commission. In the first place he wanted to know what was the direct benefit they would derive from the Commission as at present constituted. No man could put their case in a stronger and better way than was done by Sir Dadiba Dalal in 1919. And yet the Government had observed a sphinx-like silence upon the matter while their country was suffering a loss of 50 to 60 crores of rupees through the Reserve Council Bills. As an humble student of economics and as a sensitative man feeling for his country, he thought the state of affairs unbearable. They had been waiting for years and yet there was no sign of any relief being granted to them. Their past experience of Commissions whether on famines, irrigation or currency had been so disheartening that he had ceased to have any faith in the Commission. Findings of Commissions on which the English element (Famine and Irrigation Commission 1880-88) predominated and which had recommended some relief for the country had been not even acted upon by the Government. That showed what importance Government attaches to findings of the Commission, and personally he would not be surprised if the findings of the Royal Commission met the same fate. So even if the Chamber gave any evidence before the Committee they would not stand to get any benefit. Even so if the Chamber boycotted the Commission he was quite sure they would not be doing any harm to their interests.

On the contrary there were strong and very good reasons why they should not tender evidence before the packed Commission. The Legislative Assembly and the Chamber had always stood by one another, and as a member of the Managing Board of the Chamber he was proud of their good relations. The Assembly had shown its disapproval with the composition of the Commission and had put forward a reasonable suggestion before the Government of adding three more Indian members. Were they not going to support the Assembly in its moderate and reasonable demand?

Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji: "You want to be included, I hope."

A voice: "Yes."

Mr. Manu Subedar, continuing, said that not only that but the Government had not cared to reply to the telegrams sent by the Chamber.

PLEA FOR TIME LIMIT.

At this stage Mr. Damoder Govindji requested the Chairman to put a time-limit for the speakers.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the Chairman should make an exception in the case of Mr. Subedar as he happened to be virtually the principal speaker on the resolution.

The Chairman allowed Mr. Subedar to go on.

Proceeding Mr. Subedar said that he would be pardoned if he made certain personal explanation when the Chairman had indulged at great length in explaining his position and in answering criticisms in the press against certain gentlemen connected with Chamber. He, too, had his share of abuse and vilification, but he did not pay any attention knowing as he did that a public man has to be prepared for that. One thing he deplored and that was the attempt made to create a split between friends like he and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; though he disagreed with Sir Purshottamdas in the matter of giving evidence before the Commission that did not mean that he had no confidence in or respect for Sir Purshottamdas, or doubted his ability to be in the Commission. On the contrary, if he had his way he would appoint Sir Purshottamdas as the President of the Commission. (Hear, Hear).

He deplored also the accusation levelled by the Chairman against those who advocated the boycott of the Commission that they were animated by hate. He wished religious views and personal rancour had not been brought in discussing a purely commercial and national issue as was sought to be done by some members on the Managing Committee of the Board.

Mr. Manu Subedar had to sit down as he had exceeded the time limit, and there was an uproar saying Mr. Subedar was not right in bringing religious differences in discussion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in opposing the resolution said that it would be absurd not to put their views before the Commission.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved an amendment to the effect that in suding letters and telegrams to the Government, the Committee of Chamber had committed a great blunder and that they resolve that those letters and telegrams be withdrawn.

The Chairman ruled it out of order remarking that it was quite beside the resolution under discussion and as such was not an amendment at all. Mr. Tairsee by sending the amendment once more established his claim for making light of even serious business and had in a way insulted the intelligence of the members. Mr. Tairsee's love for fun and joke were well-known, but it would have been better if he had put a check to these propensities on a serious occasion like the present one.

Mr. Amersey then moved an amendment to the effect that the members had confidence in the Managing Board of the Chamber and as such the question of giving evidence or not be before the Commission be referred back to the Managing Committee of the Chamber.

Mr. Mavji Govindji seconded the amendment. He said that it was realy a very poor show they were making in fighting amongst themselves when they ought to have been united and presented a bold front to the bureaucracy. And what was there if they gave evidence and if the Government did not act up to their suggestion. They were going to give evidence before the Commission and show to the world that the Government was a "big bedmash."

Then there was a general clamour amongst the members to air their views and the Chairman with some difficulty restored order.

About a dozen gentlemen spoke in favour and against the main resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then rose to speak. He thanked the Chairman for the compliment paid and said it was too late for him to change his manner, which had come to be his second nature.

Continuing he said that as they must have perceived, he had not signed either the resolution submitted to their consideration or the Requisition which had called that extraordinary general meeting. Nevertheless, the fact that he was permitted uninterrupted the exercise of the commonest right of the simplest member of that body the Chamber to say a few words on the resolution. Some of them present there would remember, that he was the first to take a step in this regard But whether it was his good fortune or ill-luck made the Legislative Assembly protest and record its dissatisfaction earlier against the composition of the Royal and Loyal Commission, because the *Indian element* on that body was not in a sufficient and satisfactory proportion:—Long before the Committee of this Chamber could consider his proposal regarding the composition of the commission, the Assembly had notified the Government that if they did not appoint three more Indians to the Commission, that Commission would forfeit the confidence of the Indian people. As they were not—all of them,—as meek and mild and large-hearted as the Mahatmaji, who would turn the other cheek to the smiter. They could not follow that policy in the face of the open insult heaped upon the whole Indian people by Sir Basil Blackett in the constitution of the Commission. The irresponsible English bureaucrats treaded upon their national self-respect again and again. But they must had rarely seen such a clear and extreme insult like this as in the composition of the Currency Commission. As he felt this insult cruelly, he forthwith requested the Committee of the Chamber to declare its dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the composition of the Commission, no sooner its constitution was announced. The leaders and elders of the Committee, however, advised that just as Shri Krishna had been despatched on one last special embassy to the Kauravas by the Pandavas notwithstanding the innumerable grievances of the latter against the former, so they, too, should send one last warning to the Government before declaring their struggle for right and justice. He agreed to this wise advice; and the Committee unanimously resolved to send a telegram to the Government on the above lines. It seemed, however, that the Government had large waste paper baskets, specially reserved for disposing of such impertinent communications from Associations. They had not so far shown the courtesy even of a reply. *Sarkar* was *Mabap*; and they their children—were they to be unworthy of such Mabap? Once more he reminded the Committee of the matter, and suggested that since the Government by their eloquent silence had disregarded their protest they should boycott the Loyal Commission, and request in the Assembly to withdraw from that body to lend point to our protest and thus emphasis it. But the Committee by a majority threw out the suggestion, and so he suggested that the matter be submitted to the General Meeting of the entire Chamber. Even that motion was smashed; so he sent in a requisition for a general meeting according to the rules and regulations of the Chamber. It happened, as a rare curiosity of history that the Requisition became irregular and out of order. He did not wish to waste their time in an historical research endeavouring to explain to them how that happened. He only wished to say, that after his requisition had been disposed of, another was sent in, according to which they had assembled there that day to discuss the resolution notified therein.

MR. TAIRSEE EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE.

Proceeding, Mr. Tairsee said, that he had not signed the requisition, nor had he sponsored the resolution. There were many reasons but he would cite only 3 of them briefly. In the first place the resolution said that the Indian element on the Commission lacked the confidence of the people of India, save and except Bhai Sir Purshottamdas. There was no question whatsoever of the deserts or the cleverness of any one of the members. It was a complaint about the respective proportions of the Indian and non-Indian elements. Another reason was that if they wanted to advise the Government about the existence of the people of India if they wished to assert their souls' self-respect, he thought it to be their undeniable duty not to be begging and praying before such packed Commissions.

The last and most important reason was that his name had become unpopular (in the eyes of certain persons) owing to his condemnation at the Madhav Bag meeting that, for no other reason but the distaste his name engendered in some quarters people might be frightened away from supporting a resolution he might have ventured to sponsor. That grave fear had induced him deliberately to keep aloof from the present requisition and resolution.

Concluding Mr. Tairsee asked the meeting to ponder seriously over the point, and reminded it to bear in mind what the main issue of the resolution before them was. It was that the Commission not having a sufficient and satisfactory proportion of Indian element in its personnel they recorded their dissatisfaction and expressed their protest.

Mr. Kapilram Vakil in the course of his speech made a number of allegation against Mr. L. R. Tairsee saying that Mr. Tairsee had made certain biting remarks against the Chairman and Sir Purshottamdas in one of the Committee meeting.

At this stage the Chairman ordered him to sit down.

Again there was a general uproar some calling names at Mr. L. R. Tairsee, while others asking Mr. K. Vakil to withdraw his words.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved for a closure which was agreed upon.

RESOLUTION AND MR. AMERSEY'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Amersey's amedment was put to the vote and declared to have been lost. The original resolution was then put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

The meeting then terminated.

KHURSHED MANDAL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The annual gathering of the Khurshed Mandal of Bombay held at the Albless Bagh on Sunday last when Jashan and Navjot ceremonies were performed.

CHAIRMAN OF CURRENCY COMMISSION LEAVES FOR INDIA.

London Nov. 5.—Rt. Hon. Hilton Young, Chairman of the Indian Currency Commission, and his English colleagues depart for India to-day.—Reuter.

BERAR NOTES.

THE TAMBE AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 30.

Opinion seems sharply divided on the point, whether Mr. Tambe was "wise or otherwise" in the step he has taken. The prolonged discussions at the Swaraj Party meeting at Amraoti have revealed the fact that although Mr. Tambe's action had not the remotest sanction or approbation of the Swaraj Party, yet it is sure that Mr. Tambe will be able to command the moral support of the intelligentsia of Berar, but for whose backing his life would have been all but insupportable. I trust I am not far from stating the truth if I say that the section which insisted upon "condemning" Mr. Tambe at the Swaraj Party meeting was prompted more by the dread of incurring unpopularity than by their inherent conviction of the un-wisdom of the step. Dr. Paranjpe is of the opinion that Mr. Tambe's action needs to be ungrudgingly condoned in view of his past services to the Swaraj Party in Berar. This view not having prevailed to the extent Dr. Paranjpe expected, complications arose resulting in several of the Swarajist leaders tendering resignations of their membership of the Swaraj Party. Dr. Paranjpe moreover holds the view that the Party has no "raison d'etre" to continue in existence on account of the Congress itself having undertaken the political work of the nation; and the readers of the "Chronicle" need not be struck with surprise if they read in the near future of steps being taken to move that the Party be dissolved. Dr. Paranjpe has already resigned from the Party. Mr. Aney, however, is still maintaining an attitude of strict reticence, and has not thought it prudent to give a definite lead to those who are expectantly looking up to him for a pronouncement of his views on the Tambe controversy.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde is again a candidate for the election of the Council of State, and if the Nationalist (I cease to call them "Swarajist") groups do not oppose him there is no other section in Berar that can defeat him.

IMPERIAL DECREE IN EGYPT

ZAGHLULISTS' PROTEST

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Cairo.—The new law regarding political Associations has consternated the Zaghlulists who have issued a statement denouncing it as illegal and unconstitutional, and declaring that it has been instigated by Nashat Pasha, one of the King's advisers, with the object of annihilating Wafd. Recently there have been indications of renewed activity on the part of Zaghul Pasha who is credited with the intention of convening a conference of all parties for the purpose of considering the best means of restoring Parliamentary Government.—Reuter.

MILL WAGES CUT.

(Continued from page 7.)

den on Government. Government were most sympathetic and willing to do anything, to do some practical work.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. S. D. Sardesai moved that looking to pecuniary hardship of primary teachers in the Presidency the Council recommended Government that primary teachers should be paid according to Sathi-Paranjpye scheme, from March, 1923. He, however, withdrew the resolution as there was few members present.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay moved for prohibition by law. The practice prevailing among certain classes of people eating carrion, and at the same time keeping intact their right to take out the skins of dead animals. This was lost as Hon. Mr. Jadhav could not accept it.

INQUIRY INTO MILL WORKERS' WAGE-CUT.

Mr. Surve moved, asking Government to appoint a committee to enquire if the 11½ per cent. cut in the wages effected by all owners if Bombay was at all necessary. He said mill-owners had avoided enquiry by the Taxation Enquiry Committee, and they had also refused to accept an enquiry by the Tariff Board on the ground that unless that wrong was righted they would not do anything. They had also refused to listen to the appeal of members of Bombay if owners were really in right, he did not know why they should refuse an enquiry, for if their case was true, they would get the sympathy of the public. The owners, however, had been putting off an enquiry and the only inference was that their case did not bear any scrutiny. By fines alone the Bombay mills profited to the extent of 1"12" lakhs monthly. It was stated that those mills which had old machinery were losing money, while those with new machinery were able to make a profit, and he did not know why men should suffer for the sins of the owners, and Government themselves had not accepted some of statements made by the owners. Indians were proverbially loyal to their employers, and as the men were afraid that if once the cut was made it would never be restored they were unwilling to accept it; but if they were given an assurance that the present wage would be restored when better times came, he was sure the workers would accept the reduction. He then read out an extract from the "Bombay Chronicle" to the effect that the British Trade Union was willing to help the strikers, and he asked why Government should not do something for them similarly.

Mr. Bole, supporting, wondered why owners were unable to bear the burden of this small addition.

Mr. Cowasji said the mover had brought forward all kinds of complaints against the owners; but it was not his duty to defend owners. In the minority of mills, there might be no justification for the cut, but even according to Mr. Surve, other mills had good reason for it. How could the Committee consider and decide that the cut was justified or not as it would never be able to go into the case of each individual mill. Then again how much time would it take it to go into the case of every mill. Moreover, Government could not compel mill-owners to produce balance sheets, and even then it would not help the Committee very much and could anybody secure the co-operation of both men and owners in such a matter, he asked. He did not know whether labour leaders were in a position to give an undertaking that if the cut was justified they could guarantee that the men would return to work. The owners on the other hand, were in a position to guarantee that they would carry out the decision of the Committee. He admitted the whole object of the Committee was to create public opinion, but while the Macleod Committee had clear-cut issues before it, the issues now involved were most intricate, and the very object of the Committee would be frustrated by the acceptance of the resolution.

The resolution was lost.

BETTING RESTRICTION.

Mr. Surve moved a resolution asking Government to insert a condition in the license given to the Western India Turf Club prohibiting person under 21 year age from betting on the totalisator. Mr. Surve said they wanted curtailment of gambling, and besides it was not an Indian vice. According to law, the age of discretion was 21, and he did not know why that should not be made applicable to race courses.

Mr. Montgomeri refused to accept the resolution on behalf of Government. In India, a man might marry even when he was not 21 and get children, and was it suggested that such a person was not fit to enter the race course and bet a five-rupee note. Mr. Surve, replying, thought Mr. Montgomeri was not serious in his opposition to the resolution. Was there anything immoral, he asked, in marrying and getting a child, but it was certainly immoral to gamble.

Sir Maurice Hayward said the Children's Protection Bill provided against the evil, and that was as far as Government could go. He did not think persons below 21 contributed very much to the totalisator. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Nekaljay's modified resolution asking Government to recommend the Imperial Government to consider the question of giving further opportunities to mahars to enlist in the Indian Army was accepted by Government.

The Council was then prorogued.

That aching back!

Is a dull, throbbing backache making you miserable? Are you tortured with rheumatic pains, stiffness and hard swellings in your joints or limbs? Do the sharp stabs of lumbago attack your back? Is there annoying urinary disorder? Are you feeling tired and worn out, nervous, irritable and depressed? Then look to your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood filters, and should they slacken in their work, the blood becomes poisoned and your entire system is upset. Backache and sharp, knife-like twinges begin to distress you; your head aches, you have dizzy spells, bladder trouble and sleeplessness.

Don't wait for further signs of kidney disease. Help your weakened kidneys before it is too late. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine will *prevent*, as well as relieve, kidney and bladder complaints. Doan's Pills have helped thousands. They should just as surely help you.

ENGLISH
FOLDING LADDERS
Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.

Particulars from

BALSARA & Co.
29, Medows St., FORT.

22-Ct. ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years. Rs. 12-8.
18 Carat Rolled gold wrist watch Rs. 7.
Write to:—V. S. WATCH Co.,
Post Box 105 MADRAS.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

479, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

MOSUL DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

BRITISH "FEELERS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.

The bellicose British Secretary of State for Dominions on his return to England tried to flout the British public opinion which was enraged by the attitude he took up at Geneva. In a most illogical manner he blurted out that Turkey had no legal right to Mosul. He offered a sop to the overburdened British taxpayer by saying that Iraq would become self-supporting in the near future. The semi-official paper here "Jamhuriet" has declared in quite unequivocal terms lately, that the Turkish Republic is determined to defend her rights regarding Mosul, with force of arms even, if necessary. Last night there was held a big demonstration here when the National Anthem was enthusiastically sung and epic poems were recited with the accompaniment of shouts of "Yasha Mustafa Kemal Pasha" (i.e. Long Live Mustafa Kemal Pasha). This is taken to mean that the Turkish temper is getting excited more and more, which is a clear sign of the fact that the Turkish nation will defend its territorial claims upon Mosul under all eventualities.

The All-India Congress Committee took an extremely praiseworthy step at its Patna Session by expressing sympathy with the Chinese people and by denouncing the use of Indian soldiers against the Chinese. Such steps indeed will lead to a realisation of the Asiatic Federation. A similar action could have been taken with regard to the French action against the liberty-loving Riffians. The British Government should have been forced to convey to the French Government the deep concern and anxiety which the Indian Moslems and on their account the rest of the Indians, are to-day feeling regarding the fate of a small nation fighting against tremendous odds, in order to maintain its independence. As regards the threatened war against Turkey, Indians can take (and they should take) immediate steps to impress the fact upon the British Government that India will not help England against Turkey. "No war against Turkey," should be the slogan at this time and a whirlwind campaign throughout the length and breadth of the country should at once be taken up or it may be too late. India alone can prevent such a war No sure reliance can be put on the pious resolutions of the British Labour Party or the writings of the Liberal and Conservative Press of England.

Signs are not wanting to show that the British Government can be forced to seek an amicable solution of the Mosul tangle; for, the British Ambassador here met Dr. Tewfique Rushdi Bey when the latter returned from Geneva and asked him to arrange for a discussion of the question as soon as possible. It means that the British are putting out "feelers" for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

STAMBOUL 'EN FETE.'

This day, three years ago, the Turkish troops triumphantly entered the old Imperial Capital. The Allied forces were obliged to leave; the Stamboul people once again breathed freely. It was an event which might properly be called the "Second Conquest of Constantinople by the Muslims." To-day, this old city dressed and draped like a bride is celebrating the anniversary of this eventful day. Military parades, demonstrations and march-past along with other ceremonies characteristic of such occasions, will be observed during the course of the day. But the Government has synchronised this happy occasion with an achievement which is more highly eloquent of the progress and stability of the present regime than the recollection of a past victory; e. g. the State Mint again began to mint the gold Turkish Lira on this day. On account of exhausted resources, crippled and drained by incessant wars, Turkey like other countries had till now but depreciated paper-currency. Shortly she will return to the "gold standard" and will be one of those few countries of the world where gold coins are freely circulated.

BOMBAY MUSLIM'S PROTEST.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

On 2nd November two crowded meetings were held in Surti Mohulla and Madanpura to protest against the horrible vandalism of France in Damascus. At both these places Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed the meetings. It was apparent that the audience controlled its feelings with difficulty when they heard of the brutality of France in bombarding a whole unarmed population for continuous 48 hours. After religious sermon Maulana Abdul Shakur Saheb, a well-known divine of Lucknow, also described the atrocities of the French in moving words. The meetings were of opinion that dastardly crimes committed by the French were such as to forfeit all their claims to Mandate if they had any and that the League of Nations be asked to cancel the French mandates.

Irrespective of parties, castes and creeds the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other national bodies are proposing to hold a mass protest meeting of the citizens of Bombay to sympathise with Syrians in their great national calamity and sorrow and to demand from the League of Nations that the Mandates must go.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" IN HYSTERICS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My proposition in the Corporation recommending the naming of the Chaupati Sands as "Tilak Beach" has led the "Leading Paper in Asia" to write a special leaderette in to-day's issue! Whenever you want to enjoy seeing "The Times" in hysterical fits, what you need do is simply take "Tilak's" name somewhere! Tilak's name may be "no matter" to it according to its profession. but in reality it is all matter to it, which is manifest by its devoting half a column of leaderette over such a trifling question! "What is in a name?" Yes. Admitted; but "Why do you then give cognisance to it?" is my question to the "Times"? The "Times" charges me with having wasted Corporation's time unnecessarily; in fact, it is quite the reverse. Had I really spent more time over it by giving the proposition the magnitude it deserved, the proposition would surely have been carried! Unfortunately the discussion lasted only a few minutes, and by the time the members rose from the slumber of indifference and knew about the proposition, the question was put to vote and lost by a show of "three hands" for and a "few more" perhaps five or six hands—against it! The fault, I admit, lies with me, as I did not, a good time before, remind the members of that notice, on an assumption that it would easily pass without much discussion, and no reminder or long speech was necessary!

The name "Tilak Beach" was proposed because the shore is already so named by a number of people on the sands, naturally due to the fresh memory of the extraordinary congregation of people on the sands at the time of his cremation, and also to the close proximity of the cremation plot, now so kindly enclosed by the Government by a suitable enclosure! Mr. Motiwalla passingly said "What is in a name", but that did not imply that Tilak did not deserve it! Even the "Times" if it has a memory for inconvenient matters, will remember a discussion sometime back in the Corporation regarding naming a portion of Parel Road as "Tilak Road", when the Municipal Commissioner himself suggested that such a name should be given to a new big road that will be constructed in the Fort or Ballard Estate, and all members agreed to it. If there was nothing in a name, why should the "Times" became restless over such matters of naming, whenever they occur!

I really deserve to be congratulated by the "Times", for my taking but a few minutes of the Corporation, knowing that it had so many other matters to deal with, and that it was in a mood of finishing business hurriedly! The intelligent classes of India expect of the "Times" at least not blaspheming their names by making a remark "Intelligent Critics are now agreed that Mr. Tilak's life and career were almost wholly disastrous"! and similar other remarks in the said leaderette! It is certainly not graceful on the part of the "Times" to say so behind the back of a departed leader!

I only hope that when this or any such question crops up again, the "Times" will keep its nerves cool, and not run amok!—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Nov. 4.

"AN INDIAN ARCHITECT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th instant you have published the report of a public gathering of the Muslims of Ahmednagar to welcome Mr. Hasan Hayat Khan on his return to India after attaining the Associate Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In the report published it is mentioned that Mr. Hasan Hayat Khan received financial help from the Mahomedan Educational Society of Bombay. As a matter of fact Mr. Khan received financial aid from the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust, through the medium of this Society. I shall thank you to kindly publish this fact.—Yours, etc.,

FAZIL MOORAJ,
Hon. Secretary,
The Mahomedan Society, Bombay.
157, Chukla Street.

DEATH OF POONA C. I. D. OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

The death took place on Sunday, the 1st instant, of Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, M.B.E., a well-known and able police officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona. The deceased at the time of his death was a Deputy Superintendent, to which rank he attained after 33 years' service. He was on the eve of retiring from Government service, but did not live to enjoy a well-earned pension.

The funeral yesterday evening was attended by all the higher officials of the District Police, including Mr. Griffiths, the Inspector-General, Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Inspector-General, C. I. D., and a large number of well-known people of Poona city.

The deceased leaves a widow and two sons.

Sir Alexander Muddiman arrived at Rangoon from Port Blair on the 4th instant by the R. I. M. S. "Clive." He leaves on the 5th for Calcutta by the "Arankola."

Messrs. The Morinaga Confectionery Coy., Ltd.,
TOKYO,
Have sent their Representative to BOMBAY
with a very large Sample Collection
of their many Varieties of
BISCUITS, CARAMELS, CHOCOLATES, BON-BONS,
and a multitude of other SWEETS

The MORINAGA products have Stood the Test of Time for Sterling Quality.
The Packing is of a high Artistic Taste.
WILL YOU NOT COME AND SEE THEM?

STOCKISTS:—
ABDULHUSSEN NAZERALLY & Co.,
115, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,
192, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

The Gordian Knot of Tropical Debility.

The Gordian Knot was one of the problems of Classical Times. The most famous men could not undo it. And then, Alexander the Great found the easy solution—overlooked by thousands—with a single stroke of his sword *he cut the knot in twain.*

How many thousands are baffled by the Gordian Knot of hot climates — Debility? They unravel one knot, only to find another; they fall from one sickness into another; each complaint rendering them more liable to the next.

And an easy and quick solution of this problem is at hand: go to the core of well-being, *viz*, the cells. Remove the cause of all those different complaints by strengthening the worn out cells of body and nerves with SANATOGEN.

Sanatogen infuses into the blood the very elements—phosphorus and albumin—which are necessary to re-build every cell of your body and so restores normal digestion, enenriches the blood and reinforces the entire system.

Sanatogen will solve the knotty problem of Health in the tropics. It will give you new strength and energy and thus enable you to enjoy life to the full.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

Start taking it to-day. Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazar dealers.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE IN
'Swarajya'
THE BEST FRIEND
OF
Merchants and Manufacturers

The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.

For rates apply to:
MANAGER.
"SWARAJYA,"
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

THE KING OF ALL TONICS.
ANANGA PROBHA

Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity, for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs. 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills. An external liniment has got no equal in regenerating stimulating the nerves and by increasing the Strength of the seminal fluids. Price Rs. 15 for one tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshaji
177 (B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but a ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13, **LAHORE.**

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calendar Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandrlal Lallubhai.

THE XVI VOLUME OF

INDUSTRY

Journal of Technology, Handicrafts & Commerce

is a unique production having a wealth of new ideas, width of industrial informations, broadness of earning suggestions & schemes profuseness of illustrations and inspiring items, fineness of appearance and handsome reproduction at such a low subscription as **Rs. 3** For the Year.

For spread of earning knowledge we supply a specimen copy free. If you have not seen a copy yet get one today and begin self-improvement free.

INDUSTRY OFFICE,

23-13, Shambazar Bridge Road, Calcutt

Lack of strength—Low vitality—Loss of mental concentration must be dealt with by the foremost nervine tonic

NEUROTONE

Let NEUROTONE reconstruct your feeble health thoroughly and completely. It is highly recommended as a blood builder; Nerve tonic and Brain food, because it contains invaluable ingredients that go to form directly the nerves, brain and body tissues. It is largely used for, Indigestion, Constipation, nervous and other exhaustion; brainfag and to cut short the convalescence. Its effect is sure, immediate and lasting. Price Large phial Rs. 6/-, Small phial Rs. 3/8. V. P. P. Extra.

(B.) **THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.**

Post Box 11435, Calcutta.

INDORE NOTES.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS.

THEFTS & DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 24.

Of late there has been again a recrudescence of thefts, dacoities and fires in the city. New Hatipura grain depots were destroyed by fire causing much damage. In Tukoganj, which is a fashionable quarter of Indore, the house of Mr. M. K. Kher, Inspector of Girls' Schools, was attacked and on Mr. Kher trying to give the alarm he was belaboured and his arm injured. The party of dacoits then absconded. The second house-breaking and theft took place in Prof. Dobson's bungalow where some of his trunks containing wearing apparel of his pupil and his silver plates and other valuables were taken away. The latest theft of which we hear, is at Krishnapura, which is a crowded place. Prof. Dobson's bungalow is next door to the Indore Police quarters and one cannot understand the daring of these dacoits who are not afraid of the Indore Police! None of these thefts are yet traced, which does not redound to the credit of the police of the city. It is hoped the Diwan will pay some attention to this. All the previous thefts and burglaries which took place in the State bungalows and palaces have not yet been detected. Indorians think it is high time H. H.'s Government appointed a commission to enquire into the cause of this rise in theft and burglaries during the last two months.

INSANITARY INDORE.

Scarcity of water is threatening the City Fathers of Indore with the problem of insanitation and every one is thinking how to avoid unhealthy conditions. The present lessees of the State mills with the connivance of the Industry and Commerce Department started bleaching works and allow foul water of the mills to pass to the river which is causing great nuisance to the citizens on account of the unbearable smell which this water emits. The Municipality, I hear, is fighting hard in order to stop this nuisance. It is hoped the Diwan and the higher authorities will soon attend to this matter in the interest of the health of the city.

THE "GOONDAS" OF INDORE.

This was the heading of an article in a Hindi periodical, the "Vishwamitra", in which the character sketches of certain well-known officials of Indore State were published. As, it is alleged, the article contains several defamatory statements. The officers are asked by H. H.'s Government to prosecute the writers. Every one in Indore is awaiting with interest the outcome of these prosecutions.

INDORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

This Committee which has the well-known Jagmandarlal Jaini as its first President, is announced to be opened on the 2nd November at the hands of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Indorians hope this body will at least serve a more useful purpose than the dormant body, the Huzur's Privy Council, which has nine noblemen as its members and three officials, namely, the Diwan, the Deputy Diwan and the Finance Minister. This Huzur Privy Council had not the honour of meeting even once since its formation. In the autocratic rule of a couple of officers at Indore these councils, cabinets and committees of appeal and legislation seem to be farces, of which Indorians are getting awfully sick.

H. H.'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.

which begin on the 31st instant and for the celebration of which some elaborate programmes lasting for a week were announced, have undergone some changes. The Durbars and banquets announced have been dropped. It is also notified that in Gulam Mohomed Fair there will be no gambling nor any games of hazard. I am glad my suggestion has met with approval. The omission of gambling will be regarded as a great boon by the poor who succumb to its temptation. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will earn the blessing of thousands of his poor subjects. The Fair and the triumphal arches are approaching completion and it is hoped numerous shop-keepers will respond to Mr. Gulam Mahomed's invitation as advertised in the papers.

THE BAWLA MURDER APPEAL.

The friends and relatives of the accused in the Bawla Murder Case seemed to pass their time anxiously on the 26th, which was the date fixed for admitting their appeals to the Privy Council. They are all earnestly awaiting cables from London and offering prayers for success. The Indore Police, it is reported, was busy examining a rich Marwari banker and also some State officers.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists

SOLE AGENTS.

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Hitchin, ENGLAND.

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 *for* Rs 14

10 *for* 4 ANNAS

IN PACKETS

IN AIRTIGHT TINS

SAVE YOUR COUPONS MARKED "NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE 30th, 1925"—THEY WILL STILL BE ACCEPTED

MADE IN LONDON

MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND BY CARRERAS LTD. 136 years' reputation for quality

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

EST. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SETH VRAJLAL RANCHHORDAS KARWALA.

BOON TO COTTON MERCHANTS

We have pleasure in announcing that having had wide experience as Commission Agents for 15 years in Cotton, Linseeds, bullion, etc., markets, we have now organised a Special Service for giving instantaneous and effective information as to the prevailing rates for these markets and as to the tone of the markets of the important world centres, and the fluctuations thereto, and have carefully and at great cost selected a staff of experienced and able hands for the purpose.

We have experienced and influential Agents in the New York, Liverpool and London Markets, who supply us by cable hourly information relating the tone and fluctuations in the markets there, and we undertake to transmit them to our constituents promptly through our efficient staff together with any information that may be desired by them with regard to the Bombay markets.

In addition to telegraphic information, we also furnish weekly reports regarding the general condition of the market and the forecasts for the week to follow.

We charge a comparatively very moderate commission of Annas Eight per telegram relating to (1) Bombay markets rates, or (2) Liverpool opening quotations and fluctuations; or (3) New York futures—opening, closing etc.—and any information relating to the tendency of the markets.

Information as to the rates of Liverpool and New York, and the fluctuations there upto 8 and 10 points respectively will be supplied immediately by telephone service to the Local constituents as also to those at outside stations such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Poona etc.—having trunk telephone connections, at rates which would be quoted on application.

Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign Agents should negotiate with us.

Our Private Code will be supplied to those who desire to use it for communications.

N. B.—The Service will only be commenced on receipt of sufficient deposits, to be replenished from time to time, to meet the charges.

MANAGER

COTTON T. INFORMATION SERVICE,
Ismail Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 21788 and 23582 — Telegram: "Comealong."

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAIDYA NARBHERAM SHAMJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

A NUTRITIVE substance is NOT always a DIGESTIVE ONE.

MELLIN'S FOOD

however is both, and has become the STANDARD because it is a REAL food — A food THAT FEEDS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR

OAKLAND-SIX

SMART NEW MODELS.

Beautiful new bodies by Fisher, handsome new radiator, striking colour coubinations in permanent Duco Finish and long, low lines, combine style, beauty and distinction absolutely unequalled in Oakland's type or price class.

THE HARMONIC BALANCER.

An exclusive engineering development which renders the Oakland-Six engine positively unmatched in the absence of vibration at all speeds. This is but one of many important engine and chassis improvements.

MUCH LOWER PRICES.

Motorists everywhere will be talking about this latest Oakland-Six—its irresistible beauty—its incomparable smoothness—its outstanding value. Remember, despite its many improvements, the prices are much lower. Be among the first to see and drive this new car.

THE 11 H.P. CLYNO

THE IDEAL ENGLISH LIGHT CAR.

The car that is built with individual attention and sold at a mass production price.

SPLENDID BODYWORK.

New type of front axle, new type of suspension, new type of chassis frame, Dunlop reinforced balloon tyres, right-hand gear change and brake control.

ECONOMICAL MOTORING.

More miles to the gallon of both oil and petrol. Maximum mileage from tyres; minimum first cost.

Full Particulars and Prices from :---

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

5-12, Queen's Road : : : : : : : . BOMBAY.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE

The baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood speedily rob it of its vitality and encourage anaemic conditions. The first signs of this are ragged nerves, general irritability, and a feeling of depression caused by a sluggish liver. Keep your blood pure and combat all disease by taking "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder dissolves all trace of Uric Acid from the blood thereby banishing Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago from the system, and instantly tones up your liver to the highest pitch of vitality.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole Agents

for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS.

14/16, Green Street,

FORT ..... BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Nov. 5.)

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Mr. Balak Ram I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. R. R. Sane, LL.B.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. E. E. Turner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, on return from leave to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. S. Darashah reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. K. B. Arkatkar, reverting.

The services of Mr. D. F. P. Reid, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the States of Western India Agency.

Mr. Harold Charles Barnes Mitchell, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Registrar of Companies, etc., is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 8th May 1926.

Mr. L. S. Rusby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-one days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and nine days with effect from the 1st January 1926.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 22nd September 1925.

The services of Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 7th November 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties in the Legislative Department, Government of India.

Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S.

Mr. T. N. Jhaveri to act as Assistant Professor of Entomology at the Agricultural College, Poona, from 11th June 1925.

Mr. L. H. Barford, Superintendent of Excise, Surat Sub-division, is granted leave on half average pay for eight months with effect from 28th September 1925.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be on special duty in the Finance Department for a period of one month to complete the Financial Manuals and thereafter to act temporarily as Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. V. L. Nulkar, L.M. & S., to be Honorary Obstetric Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, for a further period up to the 30th September 1926.

Mr. H. L. Francis, B.Sc. (Civ. Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., acting Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Division, is granted leave for two months with effect from the 15th October 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. E. L. Young, Assoc.Inst.M. and M., Assistant to the Boring Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 24th November 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Deccan. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

KURWA & KAJIJI

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors

DEALERS IN

ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS'

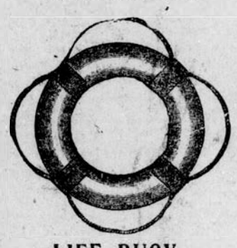
TOOLS

142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,

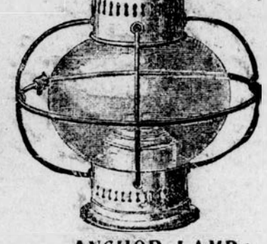
BOMBAY

Telegram KAVENKAY:
BOMBAY.

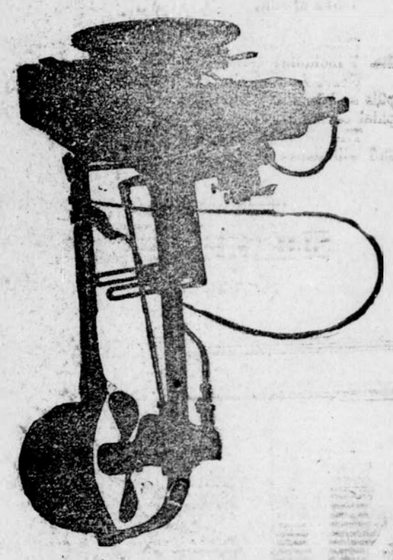
Telephone No. 20633.



LIFE BUOY.



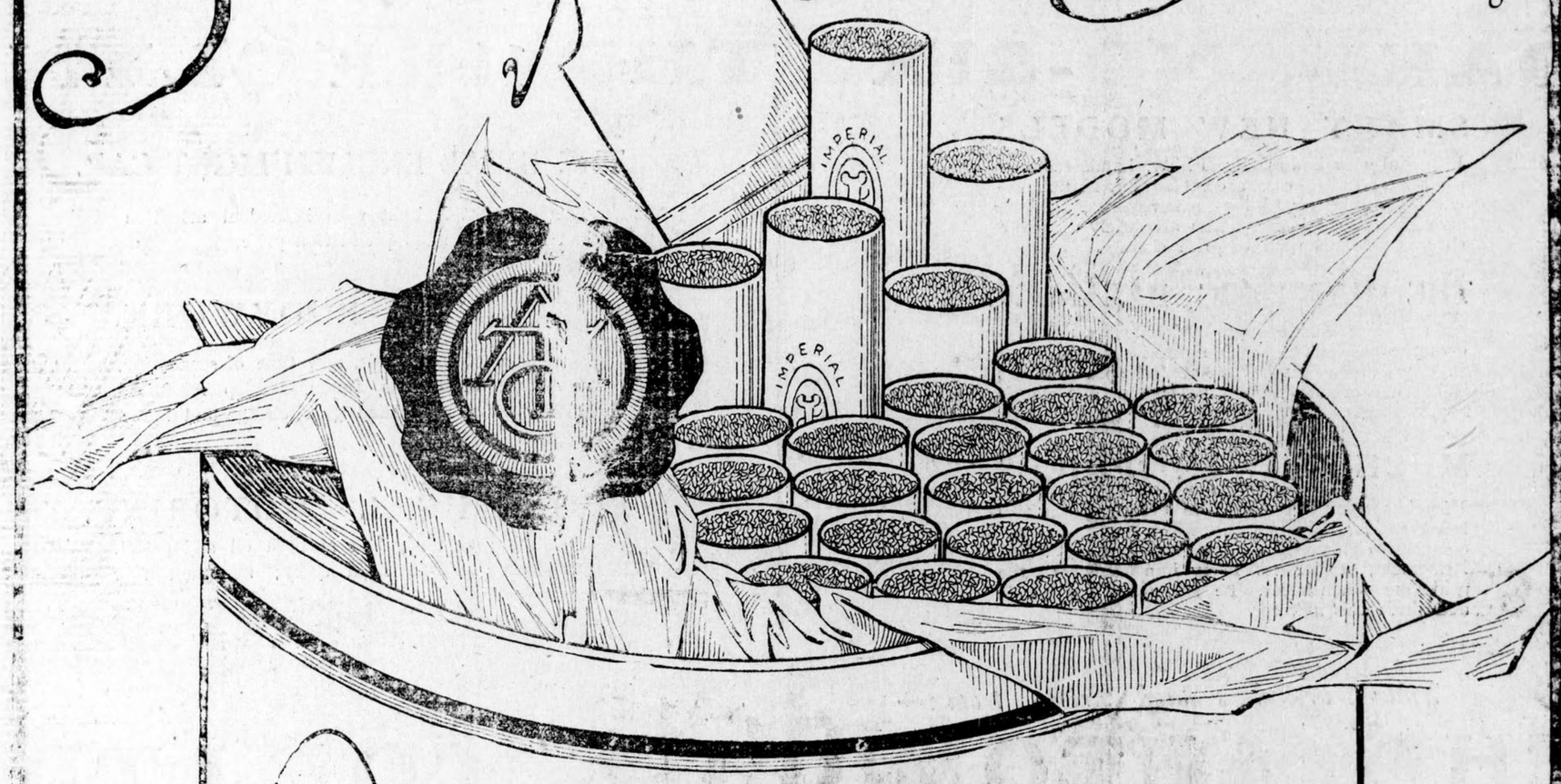
ANCHOR LAMP.

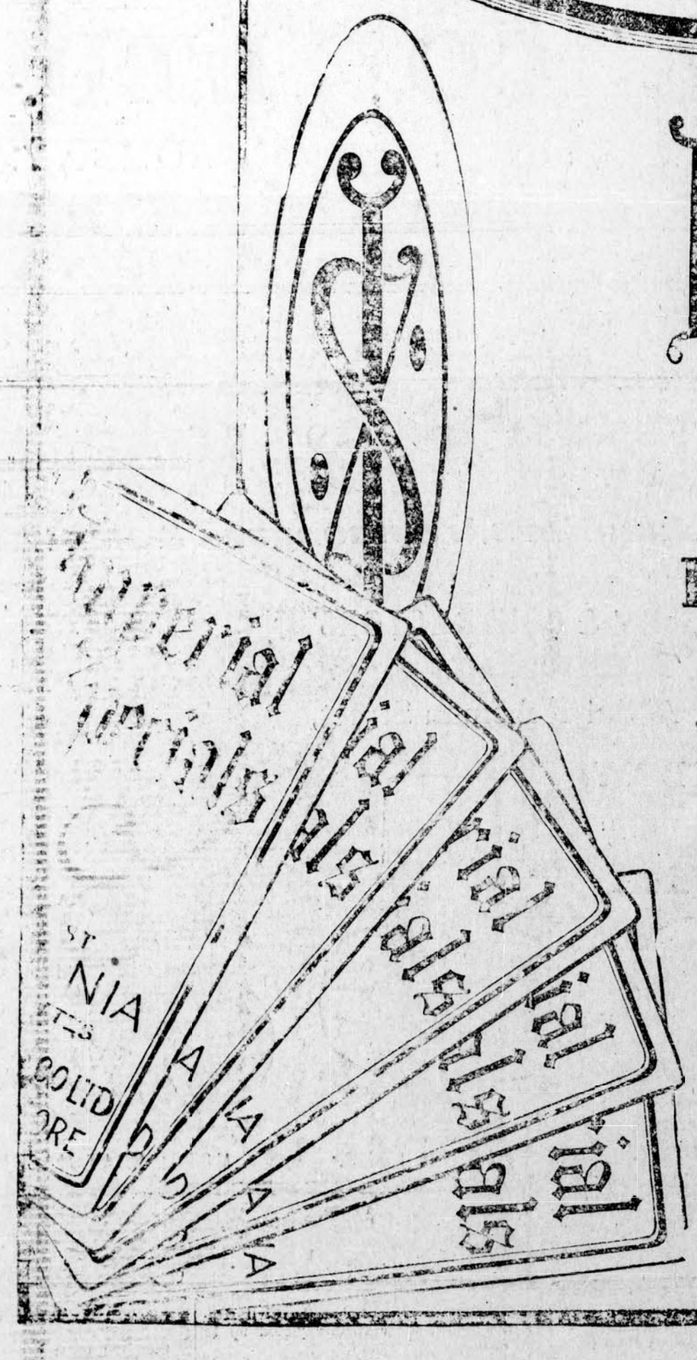


MOTOR BOAT MACHINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Save your Red Seals!





Imperial Specials

PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

SOLD THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA

AT

Re. 1/- FOR 50

WRITE AT ONCE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

FREE PRESENTS

GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR RED SEALS AND PACKET FRONTS
UNTIL 30th JUNE 1926.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
P.O. Box 601. CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB R. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.